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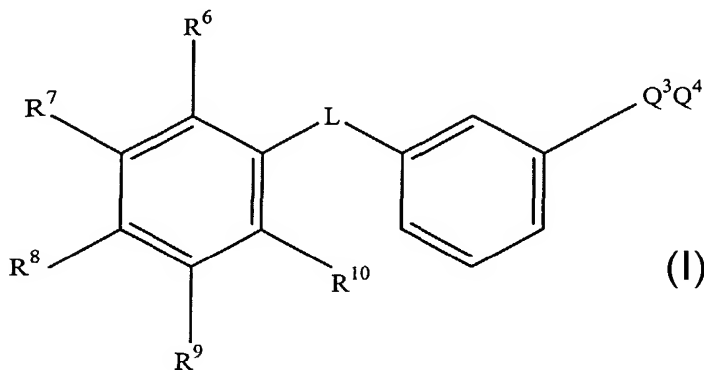
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(54) Title: COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREFOR



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to compounds having the formula (I). Preferred compounds are antagonists of C-C chemokine receptor 8. The invention also relates to a method for treating a subject having an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the invention.

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15 COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND  
METHODS OF USE THEREFOR

RELATED APPLICATION

20 This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/340,663,  
filed on October 30, 2001, the entire teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

25 Migration of leukocytes from blood vessels into diseased tissues is important to the  
initiation of normal disease-fighting inflammatory responses. This process is known as  
leukocyte recruitment. This process, however, also is involved in the onset and progression  
of inflammatory and autoimmune disease states. The pathology of these diseases results from  
the attack of the body's immune defenses on normal, healthy tissues. Thus, blocking  
leukocyte recruitment to target tissues in inflammatory and autoimmune diseases is a  
30 desirable therapeutic intervention.

Leukocyte recruitment is mediated at a molecular level by chemoattractant receptors.  
These receptors are on the surface of leukocytes and bind chemoattractant cytokines that are  
secreted by cells at the site of the damage or infection. Receptor binding activates  
leukocytes, increases adhesiveness of the adhesion molecules that mediate transendothelial  
35 migration, and promotes directed migration of the cells towards the source of the  
chemoattractant cytokine.

It has been determined that there is a large family (>20 members) of structurally related chemoattractant cytokines. These molecules share the ability to stimulate cell migration and have been termed chemokines. Each chemokine contains four cysteine residues and two internal disulfide bonds. Chemokines can be grouped into two subfamilies, based on whether the two amino terminal cysteine residues (C) are adjacent to each other (C-C) or are separated by an amino acid (C-X-C).

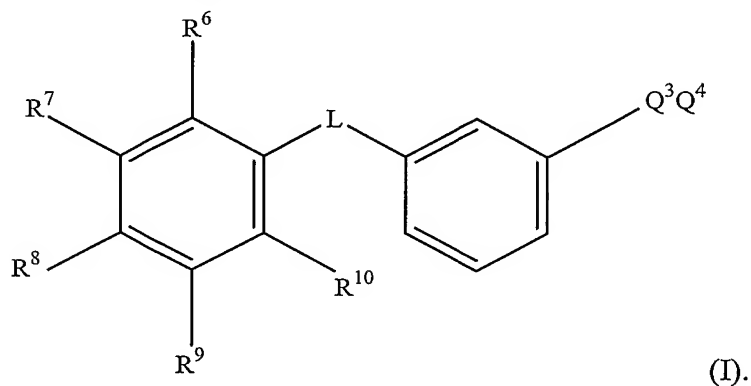
All of the identified chemokine receptors belong to the seven transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor family (Murdoch and Finn, Blood, 2000, 95:3032). These receptors mediate the binding and signaling of more than one chemokine. To date 18 human chemokine receptors have been identified. Of these receptors, 5 bind C-X-C chemokines (CXC1-CXC5) and 9 purportedly bind C-C chemokines (CCR1-CCR9) (Murdoch and Finn, Blood, 2000, 95:3032). Chemokine receptors also serve as coreceptors for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) entry into cells. This came from the observation that RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$ , and MIP-1 $\beta$  suppressed infection of susceptible cells *in vitro* by macrophage-tropic primary HIV-1 isolates. The chemokine receptor CXCR-4 was found to support infection and cell fusion to CD4+ cells by laboratory-adapted, T-tropic HIV-1 strains.

The human CCR8 receptor has been shown to interact with the human chemokine I-309. This chemokine is a potent monocyte chemoattractant and inhibits apoptosis in thymic cells. The CCR8 receptor is constitutively expressed in monocytes in the spleen and thymus, but not in other peripheral blood leukocytes (Tiffany *et al.*, J. Exp. Med., 1997, 186:165). This data appears to be in agreement with the role of I-309 in monocyte activation and thymic cell survival. Additionally, CCR8 is preferentially expressed in Th2-polarized cells and is transiently increased after T-cell receptor and C28 engagement, suggesting that CCR8 plays a role in the control of Th2 responses and that up-regulation of CCR8 after antigen encounter may contribute to the proper positioning of activated T-cells within sites of antigenic challenge or specialized areas of lymphoid tissues (Zingoni *et al.*, J. Immunol., 1998, 161:547; D'Ambrosio *et al.*, J. Immunol., 1998, 161:5111). CCR8 also has been shown to serve as a co-receptor for HIV-1.

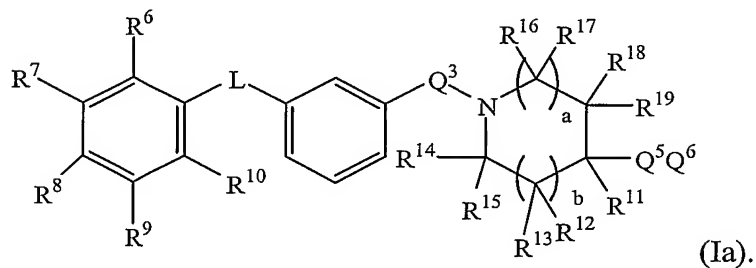
With the significant role that CCR8 plays in Th2 mediated response, there is a continuing need to develop compounds and pharmaceutical compositions that may be used in the treatment of Th2 inflammatory conditions.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

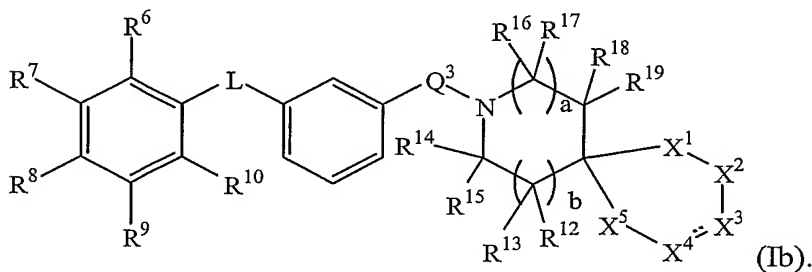
The invention relates to compounds that have C-C chemokine receptor antagonizing activity and to a method for treating a subject having an inflammatory or viral disorder (e.g., a chemokine associated disorder, immunological disorder, neurological disorder, viral disorder, asthma) using such compounds. The compounds have the general formula:



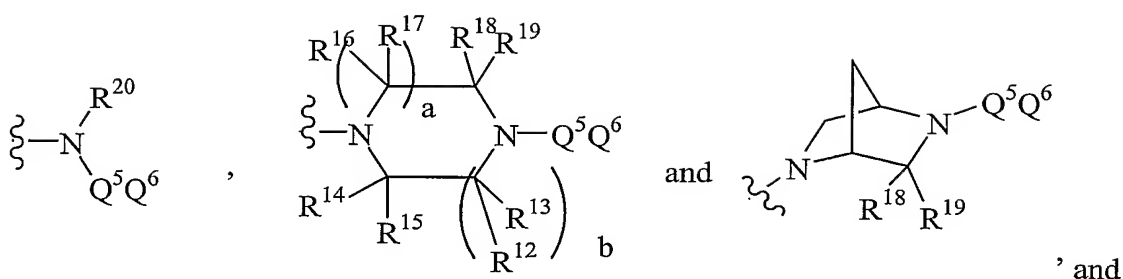
In one aspect, the compound has the formula:



In another aspect, the compound has the formula:



In another aspect, the compound is of Formula I wherein  $Q^4$  is selected from the group consisting of:



$R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of halogen, optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkyl, optionally substituted  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkenyl, optionally substituted  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkynyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkoxy, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^1)$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^1)$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^1$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^1R^2$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl.

The invention further relates to a method for treating an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder. The method comprises administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound described herein.

The invention further relates to pharmaceutical or physiological compositions comprising a compound as described herein.

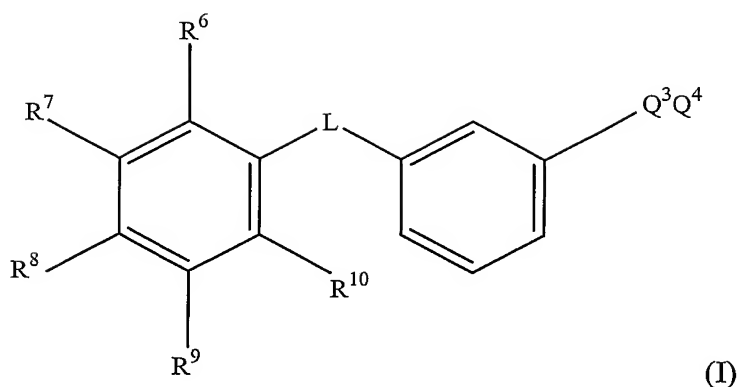
The invention further relates to the use of the compounds described herein in therapy (including palliative, curative and prophylactic therapy) or diagnosis, and to the use of such compounds for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a particular disease or condition as described herein (*e.g.*, a chemokine associated disorder, immunological disorder, neurological disorder, viral disorder, asthma).

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to novel compounds described herein as compounds of Groups 1 to 11, and to therapeutic methods that employ the compounds described herein.

### Group 1

Compounds of Group 1 are defined in Formula (I):



(I)

wherein

L is selected from the group consisting of a O, S, NR<sup>a</sup>, bond, SO<sub>2</sub>, -C(=O), and (CR'R'')<sub>m</sub>;

5 m is from 1 to 8;

R' and R'' independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, cyano, and optionally substituted alkenyl;

R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>1</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>1</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>C(=O)R<sup>1</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently hydrogen or optionally substituted alkyl;

Q<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, alkynyl, -C(=O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>-C(=O), NR<sup>a</sup>-C(=O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>, -C(=O)-NR<sup>a</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>c</sub>, NR<sup>a</sup>, O, S, and SO<sub>2</sub>;

20 c is 0, 1 or 2;

R<sup>a</sup> is selected from hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, or optionally substituted cycloalkyl; and

Q<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted aromatic, optionally substituted heteroaromatic, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocyclic, and optionally substituted amino.

**Group 2**

The invention is also directed to compounds of Group 1 wherein L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S. Preferably, L is O.

**5 Group 3**

The invention is also directed to compounds of any of Groups 1 or 2, wherein R<sub>6</sub> is selected from the group consisting of halogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy; and R<sub>7</sub>-R<sub>10</sub> are hydrogen. Preferably, the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy is a methoxy and the halogen is a chloro. Thus, in some compounds of Group 3, L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably L is O), and (a) R<sup>6</sup> is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen; or  
10 (b) R<sup>6</sup> is halogen (preferably chloro) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen.

**Group 4**

Compounds of Group 4 are compounds of Groups 1 to 3, wherein Q<sup>3</sup> is selected from  
15 the group consisting of a bond or optionally substituted alkyl. Thus, in some compounds of Group 4, Q<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of a bond or optionally substituted alkyl and L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably L is O). In other compounds of Group 4, Q<sup>3</sup> is selected from the group consisting of a bond or optionally substituted alkyl, L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably  
20 L is O), and (a) R<sup>6</sup> is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen; or (b) R<sup>6</sup> is halogen (preferably chloro) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen.

**Group 5**

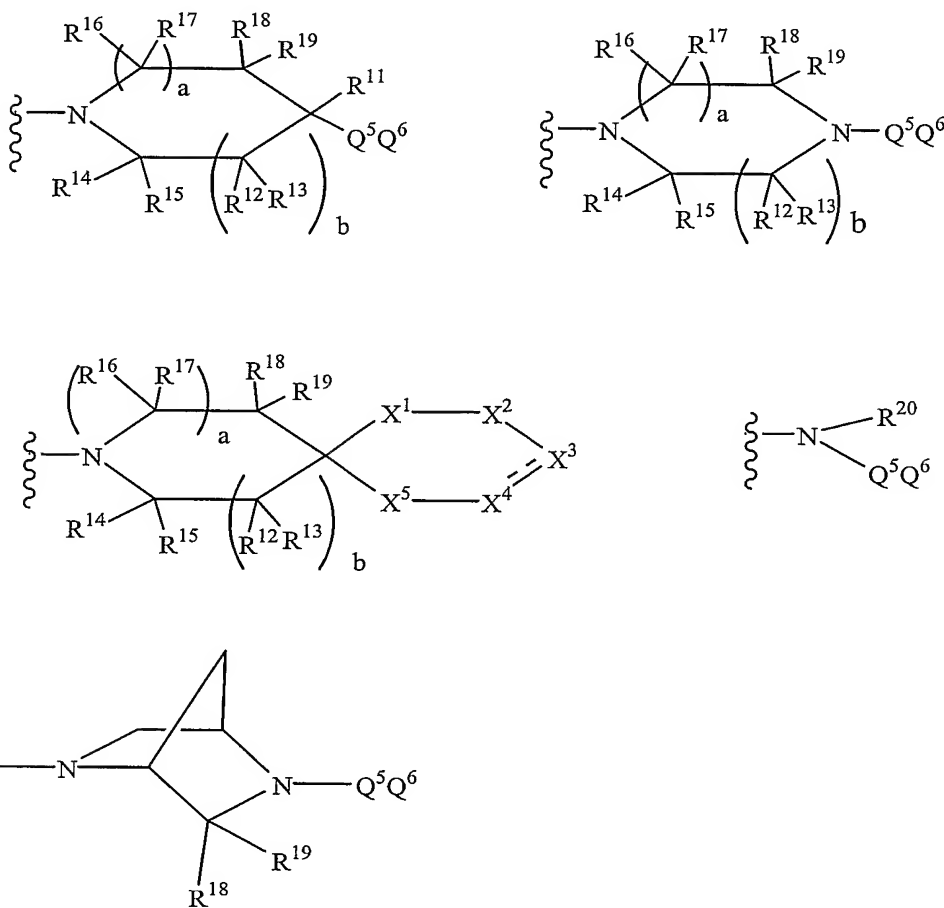
The invention is also directed to compounds of Group 5, which are compounds of  
25 Groups 1 to 4, wherein Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or CR'R''. Thus, in preferred compounds of Group 4, Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or CR'R'' and L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of the invention, Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or CR'R'', L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably L is O), and (a) R<sup>6</sup> is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen; or (b) R<sup>6</sup> is halogen (preferably  
30 chloro) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen.

In more preferred compounds of Group 5, R' is cyano or methyl and R'' is hydrogen. Thus, in preferred compounds of Group 4, Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or CR'R'' (wherein R' is cyano or methyl and R'' is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R''

or S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 5, Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or CR'R'' (wherein R' is cyano or methyl and R'' is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O, NR<sup>a</sup>, CR'R'' and S (preferably L is O), and (a) R<sup>6</sup> is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen; or (b) R<sup>6</sup> is halogen (preferably chloro) and R<sup>7</sup>-R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen.

## Group 6

The invention is also directed to compounds of any of Groups 1 to 5, wherein Q<sup>4</sup> is selected from



wherein

a is 0 to 3;

b is 0 to 3;

15             $R^{11}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}$ , and  $R^{19}$  are each independently chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally

substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{41}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{41}\text{R}^{42}$ ,

5 trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

any two of  $\text{R}^{12}$ ,  $\text{R}^{13}$ ,  $\text{R}^{14}$  and  $\text{R}^{15}$  may be taken together to form an optionally substituted carbocyclic group optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms;

any two of  $\text{R}^{16}$ ,  $\text{R}^{17}$ ,  $\text{R}^{18}$ ,  $\text{R}^{19}$  may be taken together to form an optionally substituted carbocycle optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms; or

10  $\text{R}^{18}$  or  $\text{R}^{19}$  together with  $\text{Q}^5\text{Q}^6$  and the atoms to which they are bonded form an optionally substituted non-aromatic carbocyclic group, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocyclic group, optionally substituted aryl ring or optionally substituted heteroaryl ring;

$\text{R}^{20}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally

15 substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{41}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{41}\text{R}^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

$\text{X}^1$  is independently selected from the group consisting of  $\text{CR}^{26}\text{R}^{27}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{28}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$ , O

20 and a bond;

$\text{X}^2$  is independently selected from the group consisting of  $\text{CR}^{29}\text{R}^{30}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{31}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$  and O;

$\text{X}^3$  is independently selected from the group consisting of  $\text{CR}^{32}\text{R}^{33}$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{32})=$ ,  $\text{NR}^{34}$ ,  $-\text{N}=$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$  and O;

25  $\text{X}^4$  is independently selected from the group consisting of  $\text{CR}^{35}\text{R}^{36}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{37}$ ,  $=\text{N}-$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$  and O;

$\text{X}^5$  is independently selected from the group consisting of  $\text{CR}^{38}\text{R}^{39}$ ,  $\text{NR}^{40}$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$  and O;

with the proviso that  $\text{R}^{35}$  and  $\text{R}^{38}$  or  $\text{R}^{32}$  and  $\text{R}^{35}$  may be joined together via an

30 optionally substituted  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl bridge that may be optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms to form a non-aromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic group, or  $\text{R}^{35}$  and  $\text{R}^{38}$  or  $\text{R}^{32}$  and  $\text{R}^{35}$  may be joined together via an optionally substituted  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkenyl bridge that may be optionally interrupted by one or more heteroatoms to form an aromatic ring;

$R^{26}$ ,  $R^{27}$ ,  $R^{29}$ ,  $R^{30}$ ,  $R^{32}$ ,  $R^{33}$ ,  $R^{35}$ ,  $R^{36}$ ,  $R^{38}$  and  $R^{39}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

with the proviso that when  $X^4$  is  $CR^{35}R^{36}$  and  $X^3$  is  $CR^{32}R^{33}$  or  $X^5$  is  $CR^{38}R^{39}$ ,  $R^{35}$  and  $R^{38}$  or  $R^{32}$  and  $R^{35}$  optionally form a non-aromatic carbocyclic group, a non-aromatic heterocyclic group, aryl ring or heteroaryl ring;

$R^{28}$ ,  $R^{31}$ ,  $R^{34}$ ,  $R^{37}$  and  $R^{40}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl,  $SO_2R^{43}$ , aryl, and benzyl; hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido- $C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl

$Q^5$  is selected from the group consisting of a bond,  $-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-NR^{43}-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(=O)-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(=O)-NR^{44}$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(=S)-NR^{44}-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(=O)-CH=CH-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,  $-C(=O)-CH=CH-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-NR^{43}-$ ,  $-SO_2(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-(NR^{43})_z-C(=O)-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-O-$ , or is absent;

$d$  is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8;

$z$  is 0 or 2;

$R^{41}$ ,  $R^{42}$ ,  $R^{43}$  and  $R^{44}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{45})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{45})$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{45}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2R^{45}$ ,  $SO_2NR^{54}R^{55}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

or  $R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  may be linked via a  $C_2-C_8$  optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl bridge where one or more carbons may be replaced by O, S,  $NR^{54}$  or  $NR^{46}$ ;

$R^{54}$  and  $R^{55}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl,  $-\text{SO}_2-(\text{C}_{1-10}$  optionally substituted alkyl),  $-\text{SO}_2-(\text{C}_{2-10}$  optionally substituted alkenyl,  $-\text{SO}_2-(\text{C}_{2-10}$  optionally substituted alkynyl),  $-\text{SO}_2$ -aryl, optionally substituted aryl, and  $-\text{SO}_2$ -heteroaryl;

$R^{45}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}^{41}$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{41}\text{R}^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, benzyl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

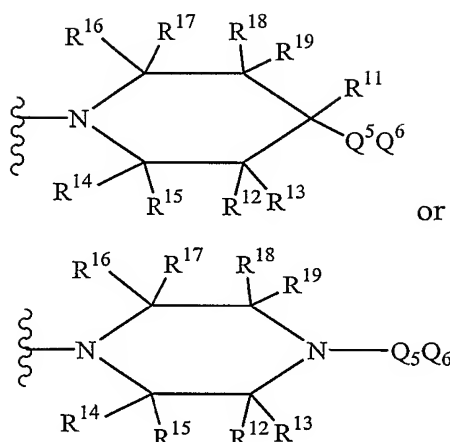
$Q^6$  is an optionally substituted aromatic ring, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocycle, optionally substituted alkyl, or an optionally substituted heteraromatic ring.

In preferred compounds of Group 6,  $Q^4$  is as defined above, and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ . In more preferred compounds of Group 6,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of the invention,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is alkoxy and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In more preferred compounds of Group 6,  $Q^4$  is as defined above and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen). In additional preferred compounds,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 6,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is alkoxy and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

## Group 7

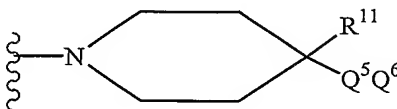
Compounds of Group 7 are compounds of any of Groups 1 to 6, wherein  $Q^4$  is



In preferred compounds of Group 7,  $Q^4$  is as defined above, and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ . In more preferred compounds of Group 7,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 7,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

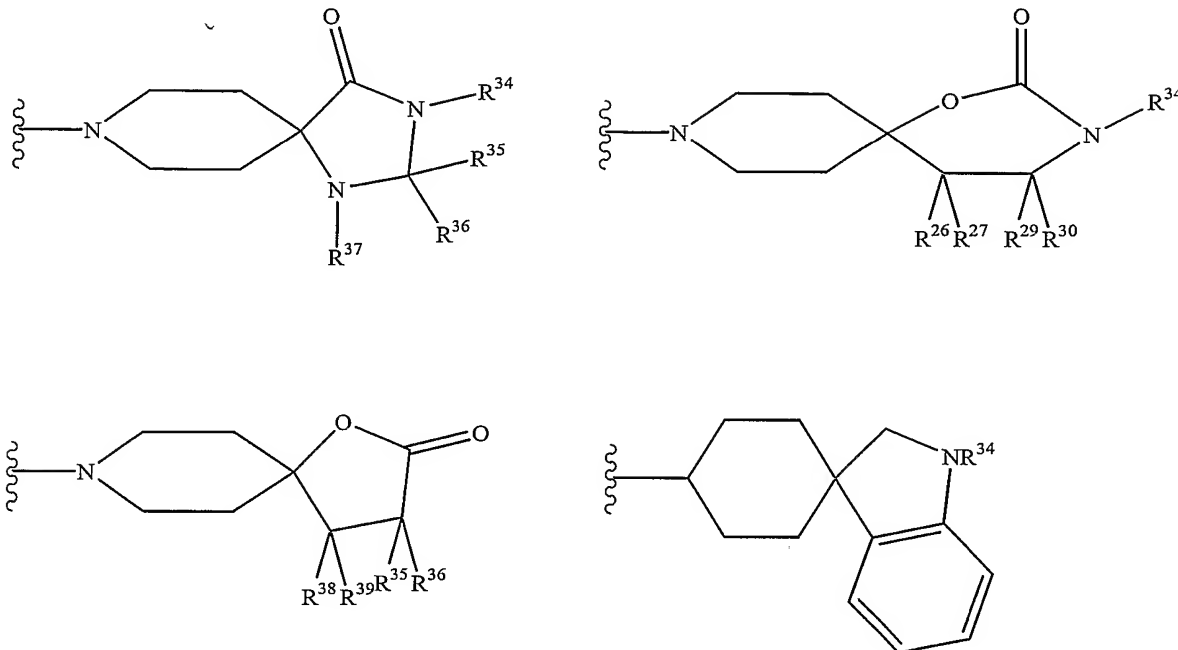
In more preferred compounds of Group 7,  $Q^4$  is as defined above and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen). In additional preferred compounds,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 7,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7$ - $R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In more preferred embodiments of Group 7 as described above,  $Q^4$  is



**Group 8**

The compounds of Group 8 are compounds of any of Groups 1 to 6, in which  $Q^4$  is selected from the group consisting of:



5

In preferred compounds of Group 8,  $Q^4$  is as defined above, and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ . In more preferred compounds of Group 8,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 8,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$ , L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $\text{R}^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $\text{R}^7$ - $\text{R}^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $\text{R}^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $\text{R}^7$ - $\text{R}^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In more preferred compounds of Group 8,  $Q^4$  is as defined above and  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $\text{R}'$  is cyano or methyl and  $\text{R}''$  is hydrogen). In additional preferred compounds,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $\text{R}'$  is cyano or methyl and  $\text{R}''$  is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 8,  $Q^4$  is as defined above,  $Q^3$  is  $-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  (wherein  $\text{R}'$  is cyano or methyl and  $\text{R}''$  is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $\text{NR}^a$ ,  $\text{CR}'\text{R}''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $\text{R}^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $\text{R}^7$ - $\text{R}^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $\text{R}^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $\text{R}^7$ - $\text{R}^{10}$  are hydrogen.

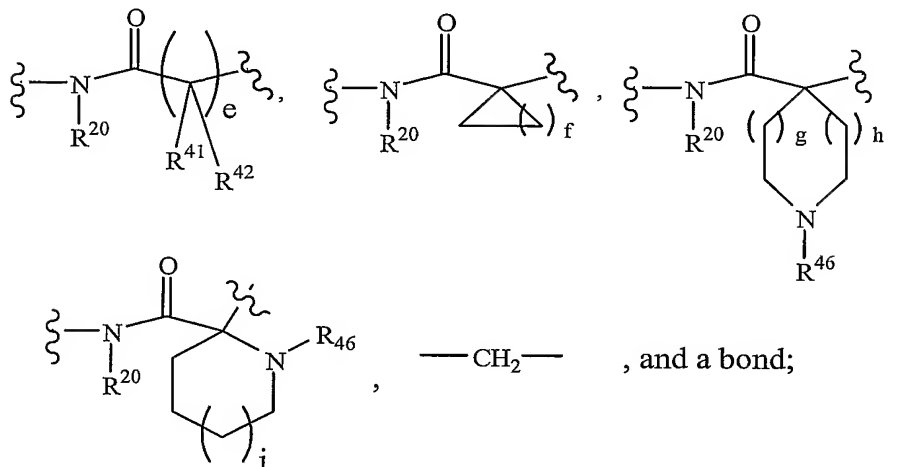
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In preferred embodiments of Group 8,  $R^{34}$  is  $SO_2R^{44}$ . More preferably,  $R^{34}$  is  $SO_2R^{44}$  and  $R^{44}$  is alkyl.

### Group 9

- 5 The compounds of Group 9 are compounds of any of Groups 1 to 8, wherein  $Q^5$  is selected from the group consisting of:



wherein

- 10  $e$  is 1 to 3;  
 $f$  is 1 to 7;  
 $g$  is 0 to 3;  
 $h$  is 0 to 3;  
 $i$  is 0 or 1;  
 $R^{20}$  and  $R^{46}$  are independently hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted  
 15 alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl.

- 20 In preferred embodiments of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7, and  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  and  $CR'R''$ . In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$ , and  $L$  is selected from the group consisting of  $O$ ,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and  $S$  (preferably  $L$  is  $O$ ). In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$ ,  $L$  is  
 25 selected from the group consisting of  $O$ ,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and  $S$  (preferably  $L$  is  $O$ ), and (a)  $R^6$  is

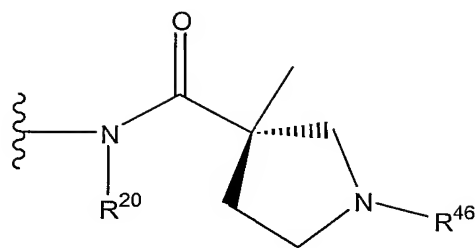
alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7 and  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen). In additional preferred compounds,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 7,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

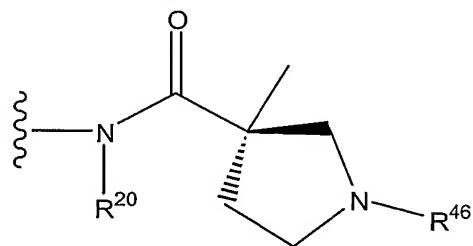
In additional preferred embodiments of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8, and  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$ . In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$ , and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$ , L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8 and  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen). In additional preferred compounds,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), and L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O). In more preferred compounds of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is as defined above,  $Q^4$  is as defined in Group 8,  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$  or  $CR'R''$  (wherein  $R'$  is cyano or methyl and  $R''$  is hydrogen), L is selected from the group consisting of O,  $NR^a$ ,  $CR'R''$  and S (preferably L is O), and (a)  $R^6$  is alkoxy (preferably methoxy) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen; or (b)  $R^6$  is halogen (preferably chloro) and  $R^7-R^{10}$  are hydrogen.

In one embodiment of Group 9,  $Q^5$  is



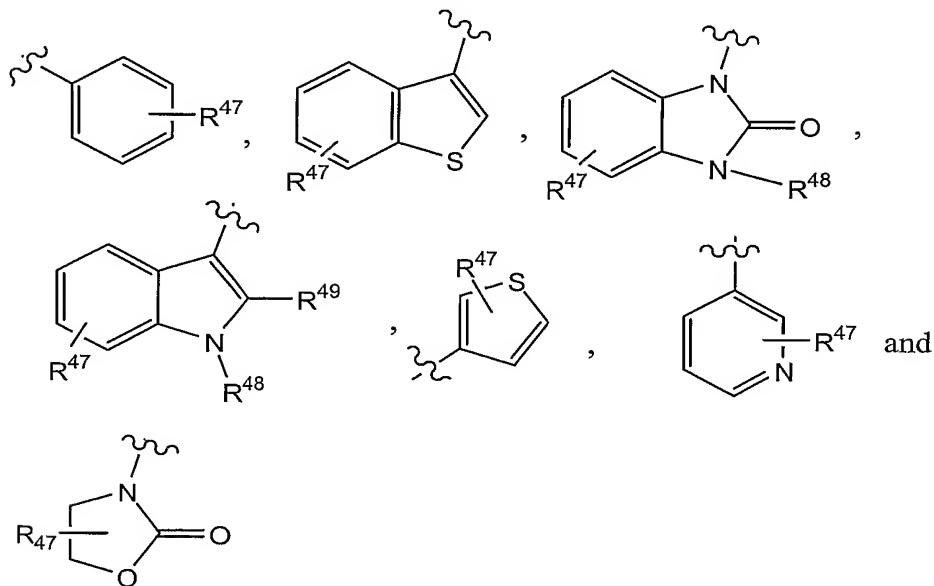
In an alternative embodiment of Group 9, Q<sup>5</sup> is



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### Group 10

The Group 10 compounds of the invention are compounds of Groups 6 to 9, wherein Q<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of :



10

wherein

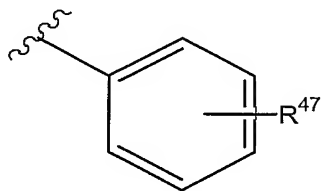
the selected group can be substituted with one or more substituents, R<sup>47</sup>, which are chosen independently for each position capable of substitution from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl,

optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

$R^{48}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; and

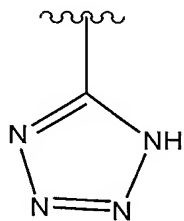
$R^{49}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl.

In one embodiment of Group 10 compounds,  $Q^6$  is

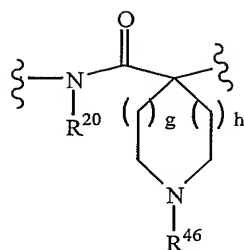


### Group 11

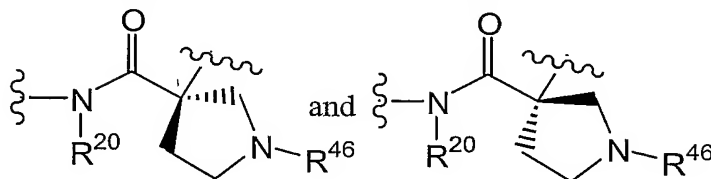
The compounds of Group 11 are compounds of Group 10, wherein  $R^{47}$  is chosen independently for each position capable of substitution from the group consisting of hydrogen, chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo,  $CF_3$ , phenyl,  $-S(O)_2$ -N-alkyl, alkyl, and



Certain compounds of the invention contain stereocenters and may be obtained as different stereoisomers (*e.g.*, diastereomers and enantiomers). For example, as described above, in certain embodiments  $Q_5$  is

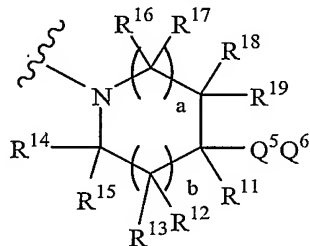


and when g is 1 and h is zero, Q5 can have a formula selected from

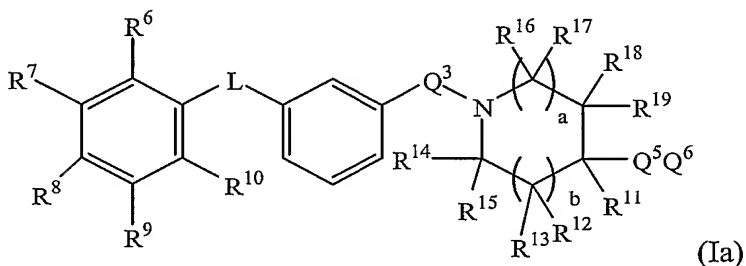


It is pointed out that the invention includes all isomeric forms and racemic mixtures of the disclosed compounds, and a method of treating a subject with both pure isomers and mixtures thereof, including racemic mixtures. Stereoisomers can be separated and isolated using any suitable method, such as chromatography. One stereoisomer may be more active than another. The desired isomer can be determined, for example, by screening.

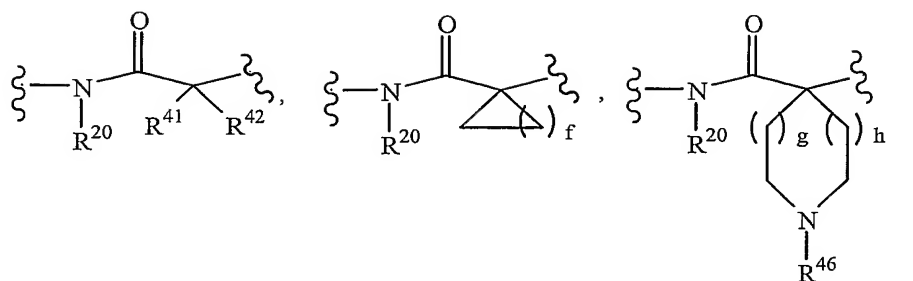
In a particular aspect, the invention is a compound of Formula I wherein Q<sup>4</sup> is



The compounds of this aspect have the formula



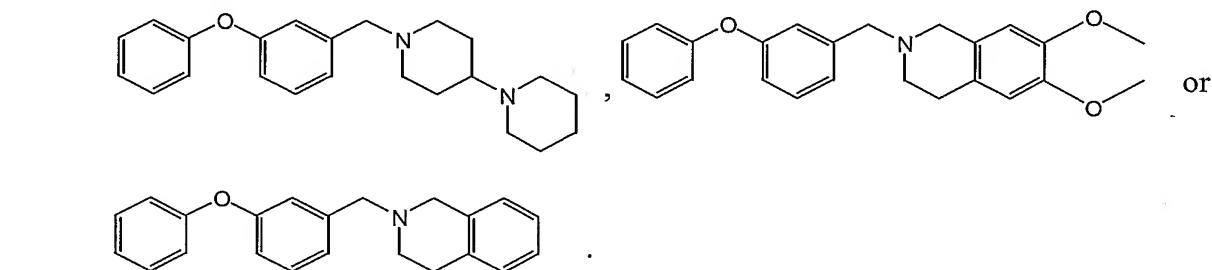
wherein Q<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl; and Q<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of



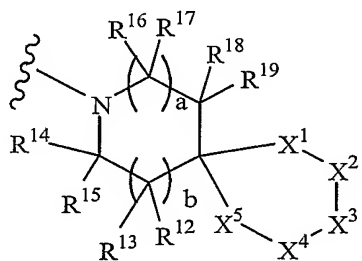
—CH<sub>2</sub>—, and a bond.

R<sup>6</sup>-R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>11</sup>-R<sup>19</sup>, R<sup>41</sup>, R<sup>42</sup>, R<sup>46</sup>, L, a, b, f, g, h and Q<sup>6</sup> are as defined above for Formula I. In certain embodiments, R<sup>46</sup> is a substituted alkyl, such as —CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)-COOH. In other

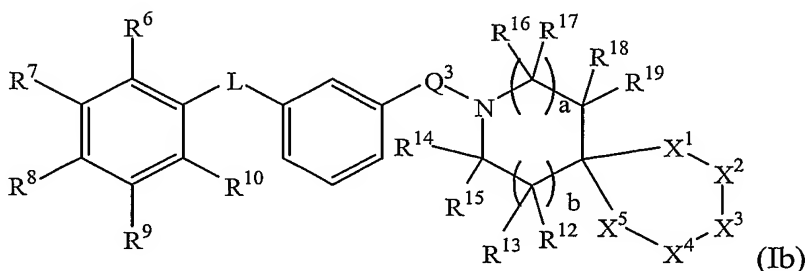
embodiments, a is 1, b is 1, R<sup>12</sup> and R<sup>13</sup> are methyl, and R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>, R<sup>17</sup>, R<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>19</sup> are



In another aspect, the invention is a compound of formula I wherein Q<sup>4</sup> is

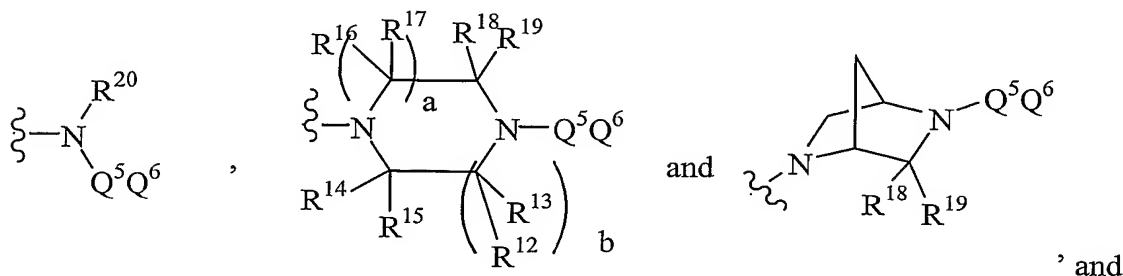


The compounds of this aspect have the formula



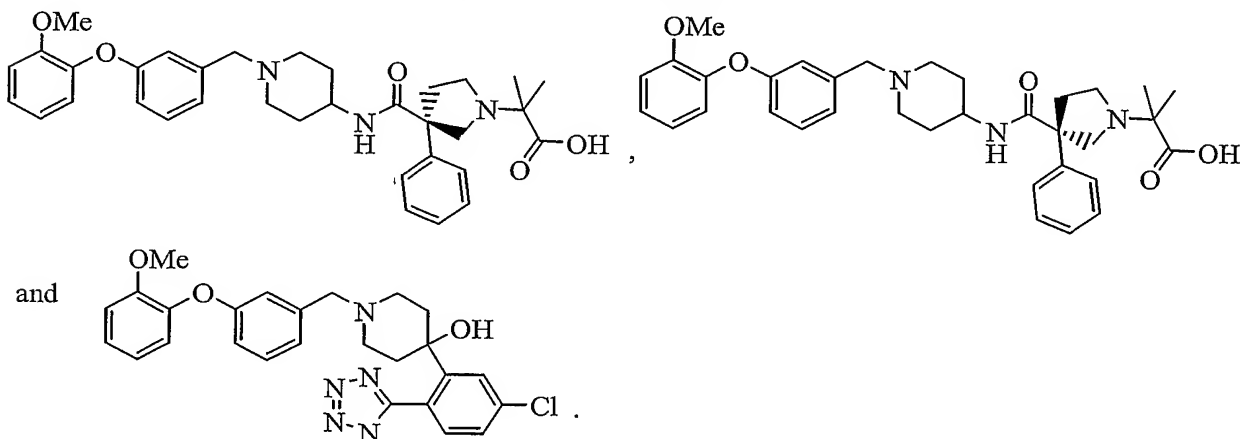
wherein Q<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl; and R<sup>6</sup>-R<sup>10</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>-R<sup>19</sup>, a, b, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, X<sup>4</sup> and X<sup>5</sup> are as defined above for Formula I.

In another aspect, the invention is a compound of Formula I wherein  $Q^4$  is selected from the group consisting of



$R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of halogen, optionally substituted  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkyl, optionally substituted  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkenyl, optionally substituted  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkynyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted  $C_3$ - $C_{10}$  cycloalkoxy, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkenyloxy,  $C_2$ - $C_{10}$  alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^1)$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^1)$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^1$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^1R^2$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl.

Particularly preferred compounds are selected from the group consisting of



The present invention further contemplates a method for treating a chemokine associated disorder in a subject comprising administration to said subject an effective amount of any of the compounds of the invention as defined above. Preferably the chemokine associated disorder is treated through modulation of a  $\beta$ -chemokine receptor.

The present invention also contemplates methods where the chemokine associated disorder is a neurological disorder, immunological disorder, chemokine associated disorder is characterized by unwanted cellular proliferation, unwanted cellular migration, abnormal cellular signal transduction, abnormal amounts of chemokine stimulated chemotaxis, or a viral disorder.

In one embodiment the disorders are selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, dementias related to Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy diffuse body disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive supranuclear palsy, epilepsy, Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease, stroke, traumatic injury to the brain, traumatic injury to the spinal cord, spinal crush, central nervous system trauma, peripheral nervous system trauma, immune thyroiditis, hyperthyroidism, type I diabetes mellitus, insulin related diabetes, Addison's disease, autoimmune oophoritis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune neutropenia, pernicious anemia, autoimmune coagulopathies, myasthenia gravis, allergic encephalomyelitis, pemphigus, bullous diseases, rheumatic carditis, Goodpasture's syndrome, T-cell leukemia, postcardiotomy syndrome, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, keratitis, parotitis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, lupus, multiple sclerosis, restinosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, allergic hypersensitivity disorders, allergic rhinitis, psoriasis, chronic contact dermatitis, sarcoidosis, dermatomyositis, skin pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, p. foliaceus, p. erythematosus, glomerulonephritides, vasculitides, cutaneous vasculitis, hypersensitivity vasculitis, hepatitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, myasthenia gravis, dermatitis, eczema, atopic dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, uricaria, reperfusion injury, transplant rejection, graft rejection, allograft rejection, atherosclerosis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, arthritis, osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

The present invention also contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Formula (I) and a pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable carrier, where the effective amount is effective to treat a chemokine associated disorder. The "effective amount" of a compound is an amount sufficient to achieve a desired therapeutic and/or prophylactic effect, such as an amount which results in the prevention of or a decrease in the symptoms associated with an inflammatory or viral disorder. For example, the effective amount can result in the inhibition of one or more processes mediated by the binding of a chemokine to a receptor in a subject with an inflammatory or viral disorder. Examples of such processes include leukocyte migration, integrin activation, transient increases in the concentration of intracellular free calcium  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  and granule release of proinflammatory mediators.

The invention contemplates a method for treating an inflammatory disease in a subject comprising administration to said subject an effective amount of a compound as defined above. Preferably, the inflammatory disease is a neurological disorder, an immunological disorder, or a viral disorder.

5 The disorders may be selected from the group consisting of Alzheimer's disease, dementias related to Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Lewy diffuse body disease, multiple sclerosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive supranuclear palsy, epilepsy, Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease, stroke, traumatic injury to the brain, traumatic injury to the spinal  
10 cord, spinal crush, central nervous system trauma, peripheral nervous system trauma, immune thyroiditis, hyperthyroidism, type I diabetes mellitus, insulin related diabetes, Addison's disease, autoimmune oophoritis, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, autoimmune neutropenia, pernicious anemia, autoimmune coagulopathies, myasthenia gravis, allergic  
15 encephalomyelitis, pemphigus, bullous diseases, rheumatic carditis, Goodpasture's syndrome, postcardiotomy syndrome, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, keratitis, parotitis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, lupus, multiple sclerosis, retinosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, allergic hypersensitivity  
20 disorders, allergic rhinitis, psoriasis, chronic contact dermatitis, sarcoidosis, dermatomyositis, skin pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, p. foliaceus, p. erythematosus, glomerulonephritides, vasculitides, cutaneous vasculitis, hypersensitivity vasculitis, hepatitis, systemic lupus  
25 erythematosus, myasthenia gravis, dermatitis, eczema, atopic dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, urticaria, reperfusion injury, transplant rejection, graft rejection, allograft rejection, atherosclerosis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, arthritis, osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

25 The invention also contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention as defined above and a pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable carrier, where the effective amount is effective to treat an inflammatory disease or a viral disorder.

30 The present invention further contemplates pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one compound encompassed by the formula of the present invention. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical composition may comprise a salt or prodrug of at least one compound encompassed by the formula of the present invention. The pharmaceutical composition comprises an inflammatory treating effective amount of at least one compound of the present

invention. In a specific embodiment, the present invention contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising a CCR8 antagonist or anti-viral effective amount of at least one compound of the present invention. Dosage unit forms containing the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention also are provided.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of inhibiting CCR8 in a patient in need thereof by administering a CCR8 antagonist effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention. In a specific embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are contemplated for the use of treating an inflammatory or anti-viral condition, which encompasses those conditions that are described below.

### Definitions

As used herein, "optionally substituted" means that the chemical group that immediately follows the phrase is unsubstituted or "substituted" as described herein. For example, an optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl or a substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl.

As used herein, the term "substituted" means that the radical is substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of carboxy, hydroxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, cycloalkoxy, cycloalkenyloxy, cycloalkynyloxy, nitro, halogen, cyano, amino, (di)alkyl amino, (di)alkenyl amino, (di)aryl amino, aryl, substituted aryl, non-aromatic heterocyclic, substituted non-aromatic heterocyclic, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, sulfonamide, sulfonyl, oxo, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -CHO-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-NH-alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-N(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, wherein n is an integer from 1 to 8.

As used herein, the term "alkyl" refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon group having from one to twelve carbon atoms and a single radical. Suitable alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl and the like. In some embodiments, preferred alkyl groups are those having from one to eight carbon atoms, and more preferred alkyl groups are those having from one to four carbon atoms. Any alkyl group (or alkyl moiety) may be substituted with one or more substituents independently selected for each position.

As used herein, the term "alkenyl" refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon group that contains from one to twelve carbon atoms and a single radical, and has one or more double bonds between carbon atoms. Suitable alkenyl groups include, *e.g.*, n-butenyl, cyclooctenyl and the like. In some embodiments, preferred alkenyl groups are those having

from one to eight carbon atoms, and more preferred alkenyl groups are those having from one to four carbon atoms. Any alkenyl group (or alkenyl moiety) may be substituted.

As used herein, the term “alkynyl” refers to a straight or branched hydrocarbon group that contains from one to twelve carbon atoms and a single radical, and has one or more triple bonds between carbon atoms. Suitable alkynyl groups include, *e.g.*, n-butyngyl. In some embodiments, preferred alkynyl groups are those having from one to eight carbon atoms, and more preferred alkynyl groups are those having from one to four carbon atoms. Any alkynyl group (or alkynyl moiety) may be substituted.

As used herein, the term “cycloalkyl” means a non-aromatic mono or multicyclic hydrocarbon ring system of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms having a single radical. Preferred monocyclic cycloalkyl groups are those having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The cycloalkyl group (or cycloalkyl moiety) as defined herein may optionally be substituted.

As used herein, the term “cycloalkenyl” means a non-aromatic mono or multicyclic hydrocarbon ring system of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms having a single radical and at least one C=C. Preferred cycloalkenyl groups are those having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms. The cycloalkenyl group (or cycloalkenyl moiety) as defined herein may optionally be substituted.

As used herein, the term “cycloalkynyl” means a non-aromatic mono or multicyclic hydrocarbon ring system of from 3 to 12 carbon atoms having a single radical and at least one C≡C. Preferred cycloalkynyl groups are those having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms. The cycloalkynyl group (or cycloalkynyl moiety) as defined herein may optionally be substituted.

As used herein, the term “alkoxy” refers to the group -O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl moiety is as defined above. In some embodiments, preferred alkoxy groups are those having 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Suitable alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, and the like.

As used herein, the term “alkenyloxy” is a group -O-alkenyl, wherein the alkenyl moiety is as defined above. In some embodiments, preferred alkenyloxy groups are those having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkenyl moiety.

As used herein, the term “alkynyloxy” is a group -O-alkynyl, wherein the alkynyl moiety is as defined above. In some embodiments, preferred alkynyloxy groups are those having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkynyl moiety.

As used herein, the term “acyl” is a group -RC(=O)-, wherein R may be an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, amino, amino alkyl, amino alkenyl, amino alkynyl or amino aryl

moiety, as those terms are defined herein. In some embodiments, preferred alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl R groups are those having from one to eight carbon atoms, more preferably from one to five carbon atoms. Exemplary aryl R groups are phenyl and naphthyl.

As used herein, the term "acyloxy" is a group O-acyl, wherein the acyl moiety is as described above.

As used herein, the term "sulfonamide" refers to the group  $\text{SO}_2\text{NH}-$ .

As used herein, the term "sulfonyl" refers to the group  $\text{SO}_2-$ .

As used herein, the term "halo" or "halogen" encompasses fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

As used herein, the term "ring system" refers to an aromatic or non-aromatic carbocyclic compound, in which one or more of the ring carbon atoms may be replaced by a heteroatom, such as nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur.

As used herein, the term "fused ring system" refers to ring systems wherein at least two adjacent carbon centers join one or more cyclic structures. A fused ring system as used herein may be aromatic or non-aromatic, or may be composed of separate aromatic and non-aromatic moieties.

As used herein, the term "spirocyclic" refers to a ring system in which a ring has one carbon atom in common with a second cyclic group.

As used herein, the term "polycyclic ring system" refers to ring systems having two or more cyclic compounds bonded in tandem. A polycyclic ring system as used herein may be aromatic or non-aromatic, or may be composed of separate aromatic and non-aromatic moieties.

As used herein, the term "non-aromatic heterocyclic" means a closed ring structure having from about five to about fifteen atoms in the ring, in which one or more of the atoms in the ring is an atom other than carbon, such as oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur. A heterocyclic group may be a fused or polycyclic ring system. Examples of suitable non-aromatic heterocyclic groups and substituted heterocyclic groups include, but are not limited to, piperidine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, imidazoline, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, morpholino, tetrahydroquinoline and tetrahydroisoquinoline.

As used herein, the term "aryl" means an aromatic carbocyclic ring structure having from about five to about fifteen carbon atoms. An aryl group may be a fused or polycyclic ring system. Examples of suitable aryl groups include, phenyl, naphthyl and anthracyl.

As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" means a closed aromatic ring structure having from about five to about fifteen atoms in the ring, in which one or more of the atoms in the ring is an atom other than carbon, such as oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur. Examples of suitable heteroaryl groups and substituted heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, indole, quinoline, thiophene, pyridine, imidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, benzothiophene, oxazole, benzimidazole, imidazole, tetrazole and azepine.

As used herein, the terms "arylalkyl" and "aralkyl" are used interchangeably, and refer to -alkyl-aryl, wherein the "alkyl" and "aryl" moieties are as defined herein.

As used herein, the term "heteroarylalkyl" and "heteroaralkyl" are used interchangeably, and refer to -alkyl-heteroaryl, wherein the "alkyl" and "heteroaryl" moieties are as defined herein.

The term "protected hydroxy" or "protected carboxy" refers to the use of a "hydroxy protecting group," a substituent of a hydroxy group that is commonly employed to block or protect the hydroxy functionality (including the hydroxy functionality of a carboxyl group) while reactions are carried out on other functional groups on the compound. Examples of such hydroxy protecting groups include tetrahydropyranyl, 2-methoxyprop-2-yl, 1-ethoxyeth-1-yl, methoxymethyl,  $\beta$ -methoxyethoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, t-butyl, t-amyl, trityl, benzyl, trimethylsilyl, and the like.

The term "protected amino" refers to the use of an "amino protecting group," a substituent of an amino group that is commonly employed to block or protect the amino functionality or reactions that are carried out on the compounds.

As used herein, the term "amino" refers to the group  $\text{-NH}_2$ .

As used herein, the term "N-substituted amino" refers to an amino group in which the N atom of the amino group is once substituted. A non-limiting example of a suitable N-substituted amino groups includes alkylamino.

As used herein, the term "N, N-substituted amino" refers to an amino group in which the N atom of the amino group is twice substituted. Suitable N, N-substituted amino groups include dialkylamino.

As used herein, the symbol "-" represents a chemical bond. The symbol "---" represents an optional chemical bond, such that the symbol "---" indicates that the linked atoms can be joined by either a single or a double bond.

As used herein, the term "patient" refers to any animal (e.g., mammals, birds, fish) in need of therapy, such as humans, cows, dogs, cats, sheep, horses, chickens, pigs and the like.

In an embodiment of this invention, the patient is in need of treatment of an inflammatory condition.

The compounds described herein can be prepared and administered as neutral compounds, salts, esters, amides and/or prodrugs. As used herein, the phrase

5 “pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable salts, esters, amides, and prodrugs” refers to those salts (*e.g.*, carboxylate salts, amino acid addition salts), esters, amides, and prodrugs of the compounds of the present invention which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of patients without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and effective for their intended use, as well as the zwitterionic forms, where possible, of the  
10 compounds of the invention.

The compounds described herein can form pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable acid addition and/or base salts. All of these forms are within the scope of the present invention.

15 Pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds described herein include salts derived from nontoxic inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, hydrofluoric, phosphorous, and the like, as well as the salts derived from nontoxic organic acids, such as aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl-substituted alkanolic acids, hydroxy alkanolic acids, alkanedioic  
20 acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids, and the like. Such salts thus include sulfate, pyrosulfate, bisulfate, sulfite, bisulfite, nitrate, phosphate, monohydrogenphosphate, dihydrogenphosphate, metaphosphate, pyrophosphate, chloride, bromide, iodide, acetate, trifluoroacetate, propionate, caprylate, isobutyrate, oxalate, malonate, succinate, suberate, sebacate, fumarate, maleate, mandelate, benzoate,  
25 chlorobenzoate, methylbenzoate, dinitrobenzoate, phthalate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate, phenylacetate, citrate, lactate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, and the like. Also contemplated are salts of amino acids such as arginate, gluconate, galacturonate and the like (see, for example, Berge S.M. et al., “Pharmaceutical Salts,” J. of Pharma. Sci., 1977;66:1).

30 Acid addition salts of compounds which contain a basic group (*e.g.*, amine) can be prepared using suitable methods. For example, acid addition salts can be prepared by contacting the free base form of a compound with a sufficient amount of a desired acid to produce the salt in the conventional manner. The free base form can be regenerated by

contacting the salt form with a base and isolating the free base in the conventional manner. The free base form of a compound can differ from a salt forms somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents.

Pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable base addition salts can be formed with suitable metals or amines, such as alkali and alkaline earth metals or organic amines. Examples of metals which are suitable for use as cations in base addition salts include sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium and the like. Amines suitable for use as cations in base addition salts include N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, and procaine (see, for example, Berge, *supra*, 1977).

Base addition salts of compounds which contain an acidic group (*e.g.*, carboxylic acid) can be prepared using suitable methods. For example, the free acid form of a compound can be contacted with a sufficient amount of the desired base to produce a salt in the conventional manner. The free acid form can be regenerated by contacting the salt form with a suitable acid and isolating the free acid in the conventional manner. The free acid form of a compound can differ from the base addition salt form somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents.

Examples of pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable, nontoxic esters of the compounds of this invention include C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl esters. In certain embodiments, the alkyl group of the alkyl ester is a straight or branched chain C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl group. Acceptable alkyl esters also include C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl esters as well as arylalkyl esters such as, but not limited to benzyl. C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> esters are preferred. Esters of the compounds of the present invention can be prepared using any suitable method.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable, nontoxic amides of the compounds of this invention include amides derived from ammonia, primary C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl amines and secondary C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> dialkyl amines wherein the alkyl groups are straight or branched chain. In the case of secondary amines, the amine may also be in the form of a 5- or 6-membered heterocycle containing one nitrogen atom. Amides derived from ammonia, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl primary amines, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> dialkyl secondary amines are preferred. Amides of the compounds of the invention may be prepared using any suitable method.

The term "prodrug" refers to compounds that can be transformed in vivo (*e.g.*, following administration to an animal), by metabolic processes or other processes, to yield a compound of the above formulae, for example, by hydrolysis in blood. A thorough

discussion is provided in T. Higuchi and V. Stella, "Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems," Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series, and in *Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design*, ed. Edward B. Roche, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

5           The terms "viral condition", "viral disease", or "viral disorder" refer to either an acute or chronic viral condition, which results from infectious causes. In particular embodiments, the viral condition, viral disease or viral disorder is associated with infection by simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1, HIV-2, including M-trophic and/or T-trophic strains), papilloma virus (e.g., human papilloma virus 16);  
 10   flaviviruses such as Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C; Herpes virus (e.g., Herpes simplex virus (HSV-1, HSV-2), cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, varicella-zoster virus, human herpes virus (e.g., HHV6, HHV7, HHV8, ) herpes viruses which infect livestock, such as horses, cattle, pigs, chickens, turkeys and fish (e.g., pseudorabies virus, porcine cytomegalovirus));  
 15   parvovirus (e.g., parvo virus B19), human influenza virus A, human influenza virus B, rhinovirus, coronaviruses, enterovirus, human parainfluenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), adenovirus (e.g., adenovirus-8), togavirus (e.g., rubella virus), paramyxovirus (e.g., Measles virus, Mumps virus), rhabdoviruses (e.g., rabies virus, molola virus, vesicular stomatitis virus), rotavirus, enteric calicivirus (e.g., Norwalk virus), enterovirus (e.g., coxsackievirus, echovirus, poliovirus), reovirus, lymphocyte choriomeningitis virus,  
 20   bunyamwera virus, group C virus, tahyna virus, toscana virus, punta toro virus, dengue virus, orbivirus (e.g., Orungo virus, Tribec virus, Kemerova virus, Lipovnik virus), encephalitis viruses (e.g., California encephalitis virus, La Crosse encephalitis virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus, West Nile virus, eastern equine encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus), for example.

25           The terms "inflammatory condition", "inflammatory disease", or "inflammatory disorder" refer to either an acute or chronic inflammatory condition, which can result from infections or non-infectious causes. Various infectious conditions include meningitis, encephalitis, uveitis, colitis, dermatitis, and adult respiratory distress syndrome. Non-infectious causes include trauma (burns, cuts, contusions, crush injuries), autoimmune  
 30   diseases, and organ rejection episodes. Thus, in specific embodiments, an inflammatory condition results from a condition selected from the group that includes: atherosclerosis (arteriosclerosis); autoimmune conditions, such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR), rheumatoid arthritis and other forms of

inflammatory arthritis, Sjogren's Syndrome, progressive systemic sclerosis (scleroderma), ankylosing spondylitis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, pemphigus, pemphigoid, Type I diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease, Goodpasture's disease, mixed connective tissue disease, sclerosing cholangitis, inflammatory bowel disease including Crohn's Disease (regional enteritis) and ulcerative colitis, pernicious anemia, inflammatory dermatoses; usual interstitial pneumonitis (UIP), asbestosis, silicosis, berylliosis, talcosis, the various forms all forms of pneumoconiosis, sarcoidosis (in the lung and in any other organ), desquamative interstitial pneumonia, lymphoid interstitial pneumonia, giant cell interstitial pneumonia, cellular interstitial pneumonia, extrinsic allergic alveolitis, Wegener's granulomatosis and related forms of angiitis (temporal arteritis and polyarteritis nodosa); inflammatory dermatoses not presumed to be autoimmune; chronic active hepatitis; delayed-type hypersensitivity reactions (*e.g.*, poison ivy dermatitis); pneumonia or other respiratory tract inflammation due to any cause; Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) from any etiology; encephalitis, with inflammatory edema; immediate hypersensitivity reactions including, but not limited to, asthma, hayfever, cutaneous allergies, acute anaphylaxis; diseases involving acute deposition of immune complexes, including, but not limited to, rheumatic fever, acute and/or chronic glomerulonephritis due to any etiology, including specifically post-infectious (*e.g.*, post-Streptococcal) glomerulonephritis, acute exacerbations of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; pyelonephritis; cellulitis; cystitis; acute cholecystitis; and conditions producing transient ischemia anywhere along the gastrointestinal tract, bladder, heart, or other organ, especially those prone to rupture; sequelae of organ transplantation or tissue allograft, including allograft rejection in the acute time period following allogeneic organ or tissue transplantation and chronic host-versus-graft rejection.

As used herein, the term "treat" refers to reducing or completely removing an undesired condition. Therefore, as used in the context of the present invention the term means to reduce an inflammatory condition or to completely remove the condition. Assessment of the efficacy of the treatment may be determined by anyone of ordinary skill in the art using methods that are well known and identified.

## Therapeutic Methods

The invention also provides methods for treating or preventing inflammatory conditions, by administration of at least one therapeutic of the invention. Such therapeutics include the aforementioned molecules, oligopeptides, proteins, and combinations thereof.

5 While not wishing to be bound by any particular theory or mechanism, it is believed that compounds of the invention are antagonists of a chemokine receptor. Preferably, the compounds antagonize the CCR8, and that therapeutic benefits derived from the method of the invention are the result of antagonism of CCR8 function. Thus, the compounds of the invention can be used to treat a patient having a condition involving cells which express  
10 CCR8 on their surface and which respond to signals transduced through CCR8, as well as the specific conditions recited herein.

To enhance the efficacy of the therapeutics contained in the invention, these treatments may be administered in conjunction with other therapies which block the function of other molecules involved in the inflammatory or viral pathway.

15 The subjects to which the present invention is applicable may be any mammalian or vertebrate species, which include, but are not limited to, cows, horses, sheep, pigs, fowl (*e.g.*, chickens), goats, cats, dogs, hamsters, mice, rats, monkeys, rabbits, chimpanzees, and humans. In a preferred embodiment, the subject is a human.

## 20 Pharmaceutical Compositions

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical and/or physiological compositions which contain the compounds described herein. Such compositions can contain adjuvants such as preserving, wetting, emulsifying, and dispensing agents. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be controlled by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example,  
25 parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, and the like. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, for example sugars, sodium chloride, and the like. Prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by the use of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

30 Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound can be admixed with at least one inert customary excipient (or carrier) such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate; or (a) fillers or extenders, as for example, starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid; (b) binders, as for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin,

polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia; (c) humectants, as for example, glycerol; (d) disintegrating agents, as for example, agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain complex silicates, and sodium carbonate; (e) solution retarders, as for example paraffin; (f) absorption accelerators, as for example, quaternary ammonium compounds; (g) wetting agents, as for example, cetyl alcohol, and glycerol monostearate; (h) adsorbents, as for example, kaolin and bentonite; and (i) lubricants, as for example, talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, or mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets, and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. Such solid compositions or solid compositions that are similar to those described can be employed as fillers in soft- and hard-filled gelatin capsules using excipients such as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethyleneglycols, and the like.

Solid dosage forms such as tablets, dragées, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells, such as enteric coatings or other suitable coatings or shells. Several such coating and/or shells are well known in the art, and can contain opacifying agents, and can also be of such composition that they release the active compound or compounds in a certain part of the intestinal tract in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used are polymeric substances and waxes. The active compounds can also be used in microencapsulated form, if appropriate, with one or more of the above-mentioned excipients.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms can contain inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers, as for example, ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propyleneglycol, 1,3-butyleneglycol, dimethylformamide, oils, in particular, cottonseed oil, groundnut oil, corn germ oil, olive oil, castor oil and sesame oil, glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethyleneglycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan or mixtures of these substances, and the like. If desired, the composition can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring and/or perfuming agents.

The formulation may include a carrier. The carrier is a macromolecule which is soluble in the circulatory system and which is physiologically acceptable where physiological

acceptance means that those of skill in the art would accept injection of said carrier into a patient as part of a therapeutic regime. The carrier preferably is relatively stable in the circulatory system with an acceptable plasma half life for clearance. Such macromolecules include but are not limited to Soya lecithin, oleic acid and sorbitan trioleate, with sorbitan trioleate preferred.

Suspensions, in addition to the active compounds, can contain suspending agents, such as, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar, tragacanth, and the like. Mixtures of suspending agents can be employed if desired. Compositions for rectal administrations are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of the present invention with suitable nonirritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethyleneglycol, or a suppository wax which are solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at body temperature and therefore, melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active component.

Compositions suitable for parenteral injection can comprise physiologically acceptable sterile aqueous or nonaqueous solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions, and sterile powders for reconstitution into sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. Examples of suitable aqueous and nonaqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water, ethanol, polyols (propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, glycerol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, vegetable oils (such as olive oil) and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersions and by the use of surfactants.

Dosage forms for topical administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, powders, sprays and inhalants. The active component can be admixed under suitable conditions (*e.g.*, sterile conditions) with a physiologically acceptable carrier and any preservatives, buffers, or propellants as may be required. Ophthalmic formulations, eye ointments, powders, and solutions are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention.

The present invention further provides aerosol formulations and dosage forms. In general such dosage forms contain the compounds of the present invention in a pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable diluent. Pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable diluents include but are not limited to sterile water, saline, buffered saline,

dextrose solution, and the like. In a specific embodiment, a diluent that may be used in the present invention or the pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention is phosphate buffered saline, or a buffered saline solution generally between the pH 7.0-8.0 range or water. The present invention further contemplates liquid aerosol formulations comprising the  
5 compound of the present invention and another therapeutically effective drug. It is also contemplated that the present aerosol formulation can be prepared as a dry powder formulation comprising a finely divided powder form of the compound and a dispersant.

The liquid aerosol formulation of the present invention may include, as optional ingredients, pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable carriers, diluents, solubilizing or  
10 emulsifying agents, surfactants and excipients.

The formulations of the present embodiment may also include other agents useful for pH maintenance, solution stabilization, or for the regulation of osmotic pressure. Examples of the agents include but are not limited to salts, such as sodium chloride, or potassium chloride; and carbohydrates, such as glucose, galactose or mannose, and the like.

15 The present invention further contemplates dry powder formulations comprising the compound of the present invention and another therapeutically effective drug. Formulations for dispensing from a powder inhaler device will comprise a finely divided dry powder containing the compound of the present invention (or derivative) and may also include a bulking agent, such as lactose, sorbitol, sucrose, or mannitol in amounts which facilitate  
20 dispersal of the powder from the device, *e.g.*, 50 to 90% by weight of the formulation.

The quantity of active component in a unit dose preparation may be varied or adjusted from 1 mg to about 1000 mg, according to the particular application and the potency of the active component. The composition can, if desired, also contain other compatible therapeutic agents. The specific dosage used, however, can vary. For example, the dosage can depend  
25 on a number of factors including the requirements of the patient, the severity of the condition being treated, and the pharmacological activity of the compound being used. The determination of optimum dosages for a particular patient is well known to those skilled in the art.

### 30 Administration

The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered by a variety of routes such as intravenous, intratracheal, subcutaneous, oral, parenteral, buccal, sublingual, ophthalmic, pulmonary, transmucosal, transdermal, and intramuscular. Unit

dosage forms also can be administered in intranasal form via topical use of suitable intranasal vehicles, or via transdermal routes, using those forms of transdermal skin patches known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The pharmaceutical composition or unit dosage forms of the present invention may be administered to an animal, preferably a human being, in need of  
5 treatment of an inflammatory condition.

The pharmaceutical composition or unit dosage form of the present invention may be administered according to a dosage and administration regimen defined by routine testing in light of the guidelines given above in order to obtain optimal anti-inflammatory or anti-viral activity while minimizing toxicity or side-effects for a particular patient. However, such fine  
10 turning of the therapeutic regimen is routine in light of the guidelines given herein. The dosage of the active agents of the present invention may vary according to a variety of factors such as underlying disease state, the individual's condition, weight, sex and age and the mode of administration.

For combination therapy according to the invention, the active agents may initially be  
15 provided as separate dosage forms until an optimum dosage combination and administration regimen is achieved. The exact dosage and administration regimen utilizing the combination therapy of the present invention is selected in accordance with a variety of factors including type, species, age, weight, sex and medical condition of the patient; the severity and etiology of the inflammatory condition to be treated; the route of administration; the renal and hepatic  
20 function of the patient; the treatment history of the patient; and the responsiveness of the patient. Optimal precision in achieving concentrations of active agents within the range that yields efficacy without toxicity requires a regimen based on the kinetics of the drug's availability to target sites. This involves a consideration of the absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion of a drug, and responsiveness of the patient to the dosage regimen.  
25 However, such fine tuning of the therapeutic regimen is routine in light of the guidelines given herein. The pharmaceutical composition or unit dosage form may be administered in a single daily dose, or the total daily dosage may be administered in divided doses. In addition, co-administration or sequential administration of other active agents may be desirable.

In a specific embodiment, pulmonary delivery of the present compounds (or  
30 derivatives thereof) is contemplated. The compounds (or derivative) are delivered to the lungs of a mammal while inhaling and traverses across the lung epithelial lining to the blood stream. Other reports of this include Adjei et al. (Pharmaceutical Research, 7:565-569 (1990); Adjei et al., International Journal of Pharmaceutics, 63:135-144 (1990) (leuprolide

acetate); Braquet et al., Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 13(suppl. 5):143-146 (1989) (endothelin-1); Hubbard et al., Annals of Internal Medicine, Vol. III, pp. 206-212 (1989) ( $\alpha$ 1-antitrypsin); Smith et al., J. Clin. Invest. 84:1145-1146 (1989) ( $\alpha$ -1-proteinase); Oswein et al., "Aerosolization of Proteins", Proceedings of Symposium on Respiratory Drug Delivery II, Keystone, Colorado, March, (1990) (recombinant human growth hormone); Debs et al., J. Immunol. 140:3482-3488 (1988) (interferon- $\gamma$  and tumor necrosis factor alpha); Platz *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,284,656 (granulocyte colony stimulating factor)). A method and composition for pulmonary delivery of drugs for systemic effect is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,451,569.

Contemplated for use in the practice of this invention are a wide range of mechanical devices designed for pulmonary delivery of therapeutic products, including but not limited to nebulizers, metered dose inhalers, and powder inhalers, all of which are familiar to those skilled in the art. With regard to construction of the delivery device, any form of aerosolization known in the art, including but not limited to spray bottles, nebulization, atomization or pump aerosolization of a liquid formulation, and aerosolization of a dry powder formulation, can be used in the practice of the invention.

All such devices require the use of formulations suitable for the dispensing of compounds of the present invention. Typically, each formulation is specific to the type of device employed and may involve the use of an appropriate propellant material, in addition to the usual diluents, adjuvants and/or carriers useful in therapy. Also, the use of liposomes, microcapsules or microspheres, inclusion complexes, or other types of carriers is contemplated. Chemically modified compounds may also be prepared in different formulations depending on the type of chemical modification or the type of device employed.

Formulations suitable for use with a nebulizer, either jet or ultrasonic, will typically comprise the compound of the present invention (or derivative) dissolved in water. The formulation may also include a buffer and a simple sugar (*e.g.*, for stabilization and regulation of osmotic pressure). The nebulizer formulation may also contain a surfactant, to reduce or prevent surface induced aggregation of the compounds caused by atomization of the solution in forming the aerosol.

Formulations for use with a metered-dose inhaler device will generally comprise a finely divided powder containing the compounds (or derivative) suspended in a propellant with the aid of a surfactant. The propellant may be any conventional material employed for this purpose, such as a chlorofluorocarbon, a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon,

or a hydrocarbon, including trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethanol, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, or combinations thereof. Suitable surfactants include sorbitan trioleate and soya lecithin. Oleic acid may also be useful as a surfactant.

5           The liquid aerosol formulations contain the compounds of the present invention and a dispersing agent in a physiologically acceptable diluent. The dry powder aerosol formulations of the present invention consist of a finely divided solid form of the compounds of the present invention and a dispersing agent. With either the liquid or dry powder aerosol formulation, the formulation must be aerosolized. That is, it must be broken down into liquid  
10 or solid particles in order to ensure that the aerosolized dose actually reaches the mucous membranes of the nasal passages or the lung. The term "aerosol particle" is used herein to describe the liquid or solid particle suitable for nasal or pulmonary administration, i.e., that will reach the mucous membranes. Other considerations, such as construction of the delivery device, additional components in the formulation, and particle characteristics are important.  
15 These aspects of nasal or pulmonary administration of a drug are well known in the art, and manipulation of formulations, aerosolization means and construction of a delivery device require at most routine experimentation by one of ordinary skill in the art.

Often, the aerosolization of a liquid or a dry powder formulation for inhalation into the lung will require a propellant. The propellant may be any propellant generally used in the  
20 art. Specific nonlimiting examples of such useful propellants are a chlorofluorocarbon, a hydrofluorocarbon, a hydrochlorofluorocarbon, or a hydrocarbon, including trifluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethanol, and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, or combinations thereof.

In a specific embodiment, the dosage is administered as needed. One of ordinary skill  
25 in the art can readily determine a volume or weight of aerosol corresponding to this dosage based on the concentration of compound in an aerosol formulation of the invention.

The compounds and compositions of the present invention may be combined with other compounds and compositions, known to one of ordinary skill in the art, to treat any of the above described disease states. For example, compounds of the present invention may be  
30 administered prior, concurrently, or after administration of another compound. For example, the compounds of the present invention may be used in combination with compounds used in the treatment of AIDS and HIV. A non-comprehensive list of AIDS and HIV drugs are shown in WO 00/42045.

A pharmaceutical composition for parenteral administration contains from about 0.01% to about 100% by weight of the active agents of the present invention, based upon 100% weight of total pharmaceutical composition.

Generally, transdermal dosage forms contain from about 0.01% to about 100% by weight of the active agents, based upon 100% total weight of the dosage.

### Synthetic Method

Compounds of the present invention may be prepared according to the methods described herein by various synthetic schemes (as shown in the Experimental Section of the application). Alternatively, the compounds may be prepared by any method known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

### Examples

General. All reactions involving air-sensitive reagents were performed under a nitrogen atmosphere. Reagents were used as received from commercial suppliers unless otherwise noted. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data were recorded using the Bruker UltraShield 300 MHz/54mm instrument equipped with Bruker B-ACS60 Auto Sampler or the Varian 300 MHz instrument. Intermediates and final compounds were purified by flash chromatography using one of the following instruments: 1. Biotage 4-channel Quad UV Flash Collector equipped with a Quad 1 Pump Module and the Quad 12/25 Cartridge module. 2. Biotage 12-channel Quad UV Flash Collector equipped with a Quad 3 Pump Module and a Quad 3 Cartridge module. 3. ISCO combi-flash chromatography instrument. LC/MS spectra were obtained using a MicroMass Platform LC (Phenomenx C18 column, 5 micron, 50x4.6 mm) equipped with a Gilson 215 Liquid Handler. Standard LC/MS conditions is as follows:

Formic acid-Standard conditions:

30

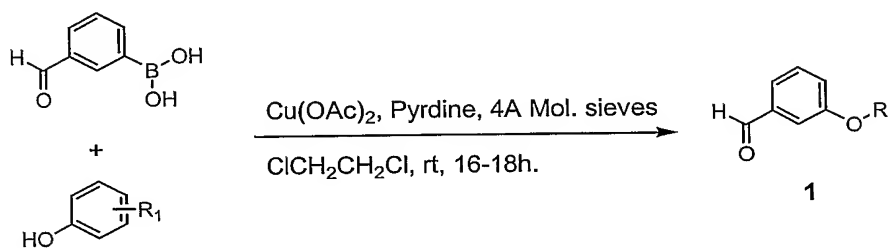
% C (Water)	95.0	HP1100 LC Pump Gradient Timetable						
% D (Acetonitrile)	5.0	The gradient Timetable contains 5 entries which are :						
% Formic Acid	0.1							
Flow (ml/min)	3.500							
Stop Time (mins)	4.4							
Min Pressure (bar)	0							
Max Pressure (bar)	400	Time	A%	B%	C%	D%	Flow	Pressure
Oven Temperature Left(°C)	25.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	95.0	5.0	3.500	400
Oven Temperature Right(°C)	25.0	3.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.500	400
		4.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.500	400
		4.40	0.0	0.0	95.0	5.0	4.000	400
		5.00	0.0	0.0	95.0	5.0	4.000	400

LC-MS data were acquired using the "Formic acid-Standard" method unless otherwise noted.

5

## Preparation of 3-aryloxybenzaldehyde

Scheme 1



10

3-Formyl phenyl boronic acid (1.5 equiv) and the appropriate phenol (1.0 equiv) was mixed with copper acetate (1.0 equiv), 4Å molecular sieves and pyridine (5.0 equiv) in dichloroethane (0.1 M solution) and the resulting mixture was stirred vigorously for 18 h at ambient atmosphere and room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. Column chromatography of the residue using hexane/ethyl acetate provided the corresponding 3-aryloxybenzaldehyde 1.

20

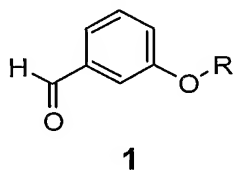
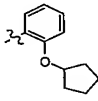


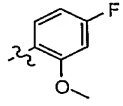
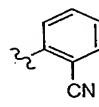
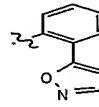
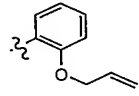

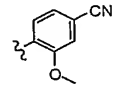


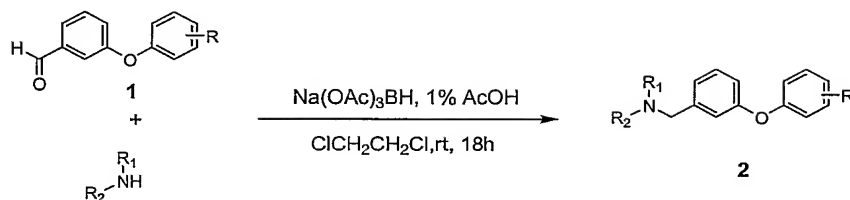
Table 1

No	R
1-1	3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-2	3-(2-Isopropyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-3	3-(2-Isopropoxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-4	2-(3-Formyl-phenoxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester
1-5	3-(2-Methoxy-4-propenyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-6	3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-7	3-(2-Methylsulfanyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-8	3-(2-Trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-9	3-(2,6-Dimethyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-10	3-(2,6-Dimethoxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-11	3-(2-tert-Butyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-12	3-(2-Trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde
1-13	3-(2-Benzyloxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde

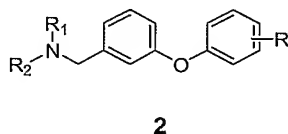
No		R
1-14	3-(2-Cyclopentyloxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-15	3-(2-Bromo-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-16	3-(2-Ethyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-17	3-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-18	2-(3-Formyl-phenoxy)-benzonitrile	
1-19	3-(2-Isoxazol-5-yl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-20	3-(2-Allyloxy-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-21	3-(2-Methoxy-5-methyl-phenoxy)-benzaldehyde	
1-22	4-(3-Formyl-phenoxy)-3-methoxy-benzonitrile	

## Preparation of 3-aryloxy-benzyl amines

Scheme 2



3-aryloxy benzaldehyde 1 was mixed with an appropriate amine (1.2 eq.) and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (1.2 eq.) in dichloroethane containing acetic acid (1%) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography provided the corresponding 3-aryloxy-benzyl amine 2.



- 2-1: 8-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-2: 8-[3-(2-Isopropyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-3: 1-{1-[3-(2-Isopropyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
 2-4: 1-{1-[3-(2-Isopropoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
 2-5: 8-[3-(2-Isopropoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-6: 2-{3-[4-(2-Oxo-2,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-ylmethyl]-phenoxy}-benzoic acid methyl ester  
 2-7: 2-[3-(4-Oxo-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-benzoic acid methyl ester  
 2-8: 1-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-4-propenyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
 2-9: 8-[3-(2-Methoxy-4-propenyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-10: 1-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
 2-11: 8-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-12: 8-[3-(2-Methylsulfanyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one  
 2-13: 1-{1-[3-(2-Methylsulfanyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
 2-14: 1-Phenyl-8-[3-(2-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-15: 1-{1-[3-(2-Trifluoromethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-16: 1-{1-[3-(2,6-Dimethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

5 2-17: 1-{1-[3-(2,6-Dimethoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-18: 8-[3-(2,6-Dimethoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-19: 1-{1-[3-(2-tert-Butyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

10 2-20: 1-Phenyl-8-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-21: 1-{1-[3-(2-Trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-22: 8-[3-(2-Benzylloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

15 2-23: 1-{1-[3-(2-Benzylloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-24: 8-[3-(2-Cyclopentylloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-25: 1-{1-[3-(2-Cyclopentylloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

20 2-26: 8-[3-(2-Bromo-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-27: 1-{1-[3-(2-Bromo-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-28: 8-[3-(2-Ethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-29: 1-{1-[3-(2-Ethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-30: 8-[3-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

25 2-31: 1-{1-[3-(4-Fluoro-2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-32: 2-[3-(4-Oxo-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-benzonitrile

30 2-33: 2-[3-[4-(2-Oxo-2,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-ylmethyl]-phenoxy]-benzonitrile

2-34: 8-[3-(2-Isoxazol-5-yl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

2-35: 1-{1-[3-(2-Isoxazol-5-yl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-36: 8-[3-(2-Allyloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

35 2-37: 1-{1-[3-(2-Allyloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

2-38: 3-Methoxy-4-[3-(4-oxo-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]dec-8-ylmethyl)-phenoxy]-benzonitrile

40 2-39: 3-Methoxy-4-[3-[4-(2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-piperidin-1-ylmethyl]-phenoxy]-benzonitrile


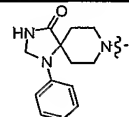
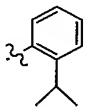
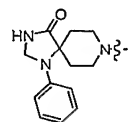
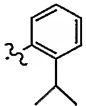
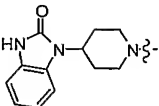
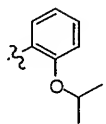
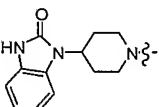
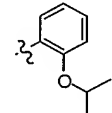
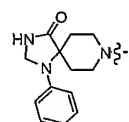
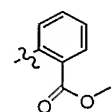
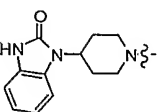
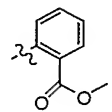
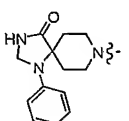
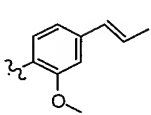
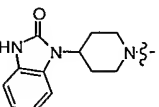
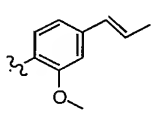
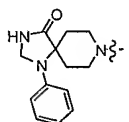
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
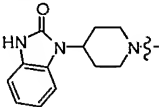

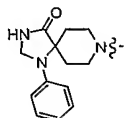
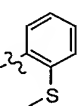
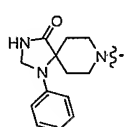
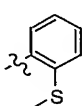
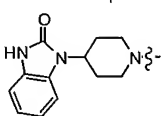
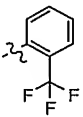
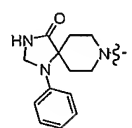
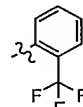
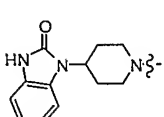

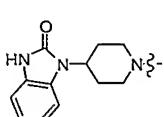
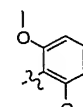
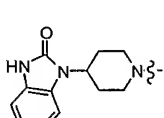
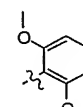
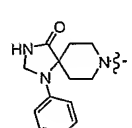
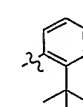
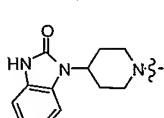
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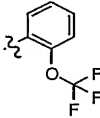
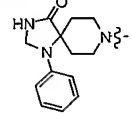
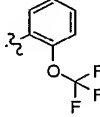
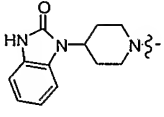
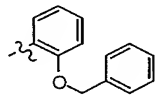
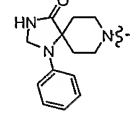
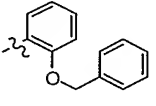
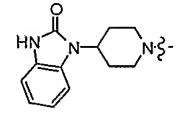
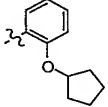
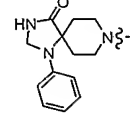
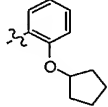
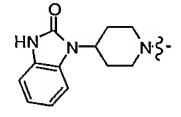

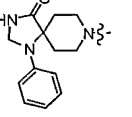

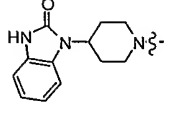

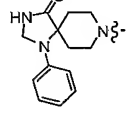

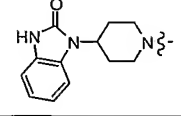
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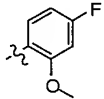
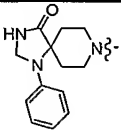
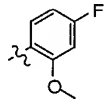
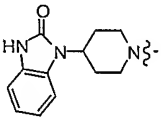
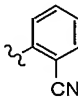
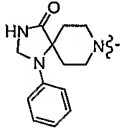
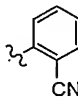
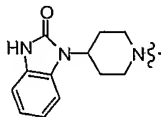
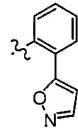
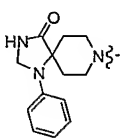
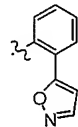
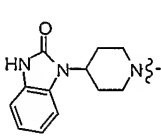

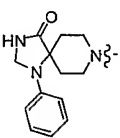

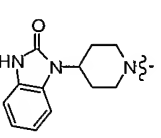
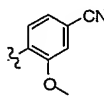
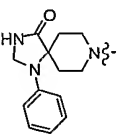
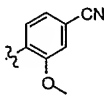
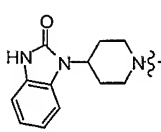
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
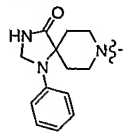

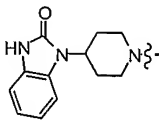

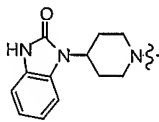
Table 2

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ N-\zeta \\   \\ R_2 \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
2-1			1.74	444
2-2			2.01	456.17
2-3			1.97	442.18
2-4			1.81	458.12
2-5			1.85	472.17
2-6			1.65	458.08
2-7			1.76	472.1
2-8			1.95	470.12
2-9			2.03	484.1

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ R_2 - N - \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
2-10			1.78	434.06
2-11			1.87	448.03
2-12			1.9	460.02
2-13			1.83	446.09
2-14			1.96	482.07
2-15			1.9	468.11
2-16			1.9	428.14
2-17			1.65	460.04
2-18			1.79	474.05
2-19			2.08	456.42

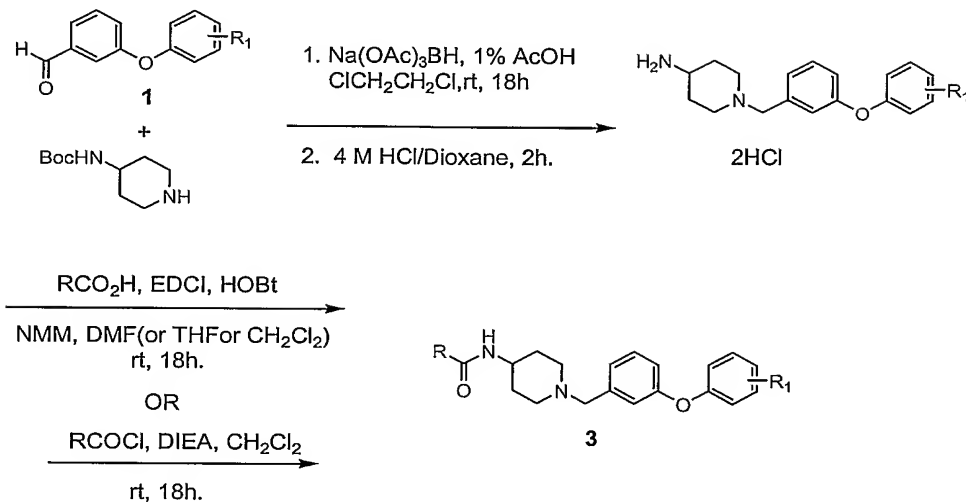
No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ N-\zeta \\   \\ R_2 \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
2-20			2.08	498.02
2-21			1.97	484.48
2-22			2.16	520.1
2-23			2.08	506.1
2-24			2	498.08
2-25			1.89	484.1
2-26			1.91	491.97
2-27			1.83	479.94
2-28			2.03	442.11
2-29			1.99	428.13

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ R_2 - N - \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
2-30			1.83	462.05
2-31			1.76	448.04
2-32			1.76	439.08
2-33			1.67	425.09
2-34			1.85	481.05
2-35			1.79	467.27
2-36			1.93	470.05
2-37			1.88	456.06
2-38			1.78	469.05
2-39			1.7	455.06

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ N^{\oplus} \\   \\ R_2 \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
2-40			2.95	414.22
2-41			2.84	400.1
2-42			1.68	430

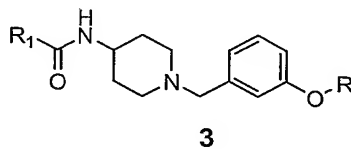
## Preparation of 3-aryloxy- (4'-acylamino)-benzyl piperidine

Scheme 3



3-Aryloxy benzaldehyde 1 (1.2 eq) is mixed with 4N-Boc-amino-piperidine (1 eq.) and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (1.5 eq.) in dichloroethane containing acetic acid (1%) and the resulting mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture is diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography provides the corresponding N-Boc-benzyl amine. Removal of the Boc protecting group with 4M HCl/ dioxane solution provides as the dihydrochloride salt.

The dihydrochloride salt (1 eq) was treated with the appropriate carboxylic acid (1.2 eq) in the presence of EDCI (1.2 eq), HOBt and N-methyl morpholine (4 eq) in DMF (or THF or CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) for 16-18h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was taken up in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (or ethyl acetate) and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography provides the corresponding amide 3. Alternatively, the dihydrochloride salt was treated with the appropriate acid chloride (1.2 eq) in the presence of DIEA (4 eq) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> for 18h at room temperature. Workup as above and chromatography provides the desired amide 3.




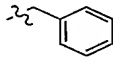



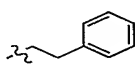

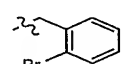

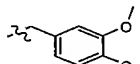

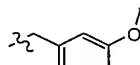

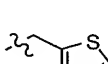

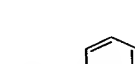

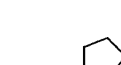



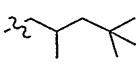

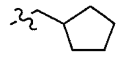

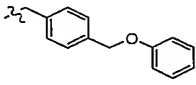

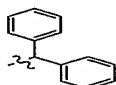

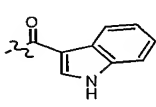

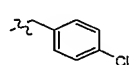

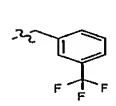

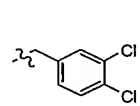

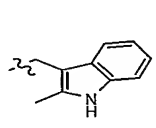

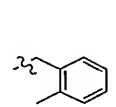
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3-2: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-3: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzamide  
5 3-4: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-3-phenyl-propionamide  
3-5: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-6: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-7: 2-(3-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-8: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide  
10 3-9: 2-Phenoxy-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-10: 3-Cyclopentyl-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-propionamide  
3-11: 3,5,5-Trimethyl-hexanoic acid [1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-amide  
3-12: 2-Cyclopentyl-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-13: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-(4-phenoxy-methyl-phenyl)-acetamide  
15 3-14: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2,2-diphenyl-acetamide  
3-15: 2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-2-oxo-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-16: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-17: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-acetamide  
3-18: 2-(3,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
20 3-19: 2-(2-Methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide  
3-20: N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-o-tolyl-acetamide  
3-21: 2-(2,6-Dichloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-  
acetamide  
3-22: 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide  
25 3-23: 4-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}carbamoyl}-3,4-dihydro-1H-  
isoquinoline-2-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester  
3-24: 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-  
piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-25: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(3-methyl-isoxazol-5-yl)-  
30 acetamide  
3-26: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2,2-diphenyl-acetamide  
3-27: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-  
acetamide  
3-28: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-o-tolyl-acetamide  
35 3-29: 2-Phenyl-N-{1-[3-(2-trifluoromethoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide  
3-30: N-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-31: N-{1-[3-(2-Benzoyloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-32: N-{1-[3-(4-Fluoro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-33: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-  
40 isobutyramide  
3-34: 4-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}carbamoyl}-4-phenyl-piperidine-  
1-carboxylic acid *tert*-butyl ester  
3-35: 1-Phenyl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-  
4-yl}-amide  
45 3-36: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide  
3-37: N-{1-[3-(4-Cyano-2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-38: N-{1-[3-(2-Cyclopentyl-oxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-39: N-{1-[3-(2-Bromo-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-40: N-{1-[3-(2-Ethyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide


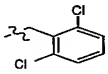

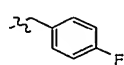

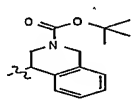

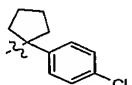

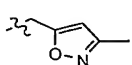

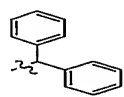

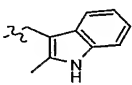

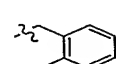
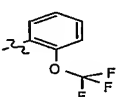
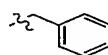

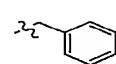
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3-42: N-{1-[3-(2-Cyano-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-43: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2R-phenyl-propionamide  
3-44: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-butyramide  
5 3-45: 2-(4-Isobutyl-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-propionamide  
3-46: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-propionamide  
3-47: N-{1-[3-(2-Isoxazol-5-yl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
3-48: N-{1-[3-(2-Allyloxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide  
10 3-49: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-propionamide  
3-50: 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-51: 1-p-Tolyl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
15 3-52: 1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-53: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-propionamide  
3-54: 1-(2,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
20 3-55: 3-Oxo-indan-1-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-56: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(3-methyl-benzo[b]thiophen-2-yl)-acetamide  
25 3-57: 2-Benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide  
3-58: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-acetamide  
3-59: 1-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
30 3-60: 1-(2-Chloro-6-fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-61: 1-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
35 3-62: 1-Phenyl-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-63: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-thiophen-3-yl-acetamide  
3-64: 1-Phenyl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
40 3-65: 4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}carbamoyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester  
3-66: 1-(5-Methyl-2-phenyl-oxazol-4-yl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-67: 1-Thiophen-2-yl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
45 3-68: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-acetamide  
3-69: 4-Phenyl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide

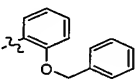
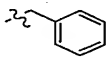
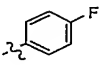
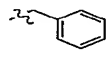

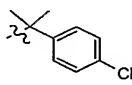

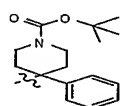



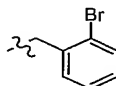
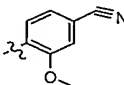
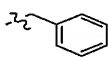
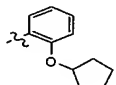
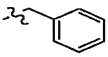

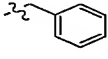

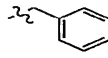
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3-71: 3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-3-phenyl-pyrrolidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester  
3-72: 1-(5-Methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
5 3-73: 1-Benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-74: 2-[5-(4-Chloro-benzoyl)-thiophen-3-yl]-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide  
10 3-75: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-pyridin-3-yl-acetamide  
3-76: 2,2,2-Trifluoro-N-({1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-phenyl-methyl)-acetamide  
3-77: 2-Oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
15 3-78: 1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-79: 1-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide  
3-80: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-thiophen-3-yl-isobutyramide  
20 3-81: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-isobutyramide  
3-82: 2-(1H-Indol-3-yl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-isobutyramide  
25 3-83: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide

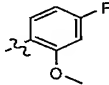
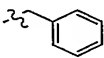

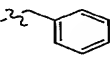

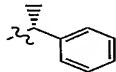

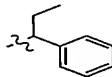

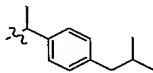

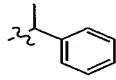


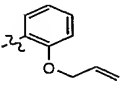
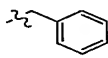



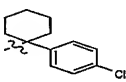
Table 3


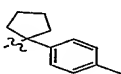

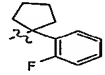

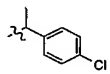

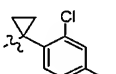

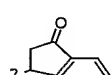

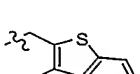

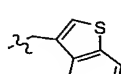

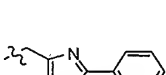

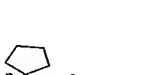

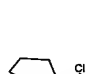
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-1			2.49	339
3-2			2.68	401
3-3			2.64	387
3-4			1.6	415
3-5			1.64	479
3-6			1.66	461
3-7			1.74	431
3-8			1.6	407
3-9			1.74	417
3-10			1.83	407


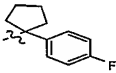





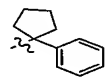

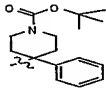

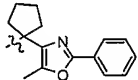



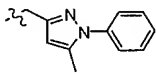

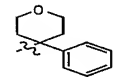
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-11			1.97	423
3-12			1.71	393
3-13			2.05	551
3-14			2.03	477
3-15			1.83	454
3-16			1.87	435
3-17			1.85	469
3-18			1.9	469
3-19			1.76	454
3-20			1.73	415




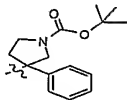

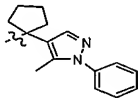

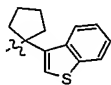

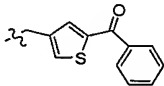

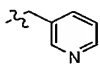

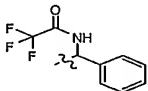

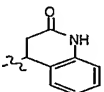

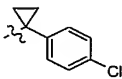

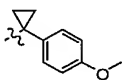
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-21			1.88	499
3-22			1.78	449
3-23			1.99	572
3-24			2.19	519
3-25			1.61	436
3-26			2.1	507
3-27			1.7	484
3-28			1.69	445
3-29			2.05	485
3-30			1.92	435

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-31			2.1	507
3-32			1.76	419
3-33			1.9	493
3-34			2.02	600
3-35			2.02	485
3-36			1.75	510
3-37			1.66	456
3-38			2.01	485
3-39			1.86	479
3-40			1.93	429

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-41			1.76	449
3-42			1.67	426
3-43			1.73	445
3-44			1.89	459
3-45			2.09	501
3-46			1.72	445
3-47			1.83	468
3-48			1.88	457
3-49			1.83	445
3-50			2.24	534

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-51			2.11	499
3-52			1.99	503
3-53			1.96	480
3-54			2.09	526
3-55			1.55	471
3-56			1.84	501
3-57			1.77	487
3-58			1.72	512
3-59			1.92	515
3-60			1.99	538

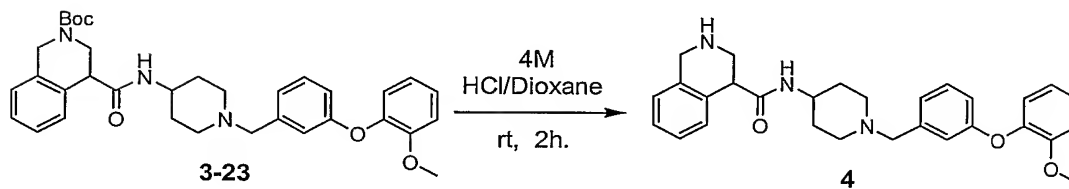
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-61			1.97	503
3-62			1.78	457
3-63			1.65	437
3-64			1.91	490
3-65			2.27	605
3-66			2.16	566
3-67			1.98	491
3-68			1.83	512
3-69			1.79	501

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-70			1.64	445
3-71			2.01	586
3-72			1.8	565
3-73			1.91	541
3-74			1.99	561
3-75			1.1	432
3-76			1.82	542
3-77			1.35	486
3-78			1.9	492
3-79			1.84	487

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
3-80			1.75	465
3-81			1.83	512
3-82			1.81	498
3-83			1.65	431

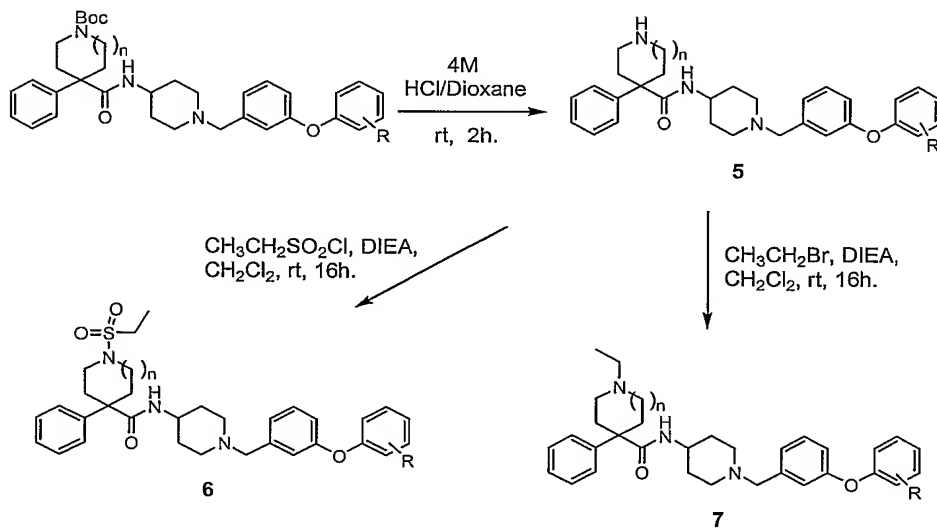
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Scheme 4

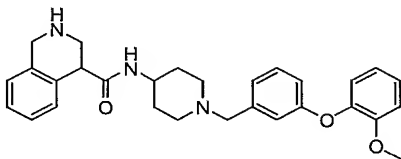


Scheme 5

10



4: 1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-isoquinoline-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide

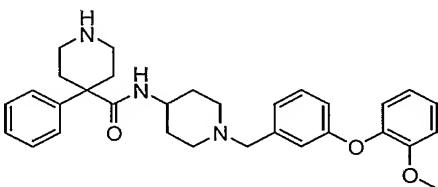


5

3-23 (0.12 g, 0.17 mmol) was treated with 4M HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride salt 4 (95 mg, 94%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.33 min, M+1 = 472.

10

5-1: 4-Phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



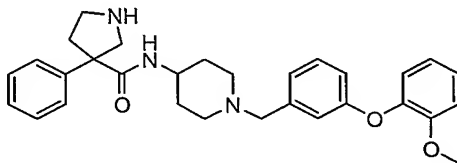
15

3-34 (0.4 g, 0.67 mmol) was treated with 4M HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride salt 5-1 (300 mg, 90%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.36 min, M+1 = 500.

20

5-2: 3-Phenyl-pyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide

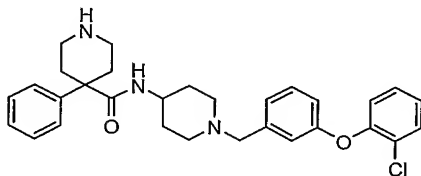
25



3-72 was treated with 4M HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride

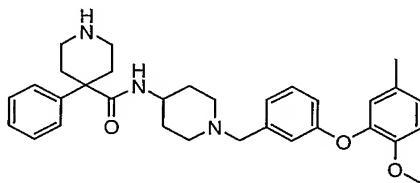
salt 5-2.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.19 min,  $M+1 = 486$ .

- 5 5-3: 4-Phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



- 10 3-65 was treated with 4M HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride salt 5-3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.42 min,  $M+1 = 505$ .

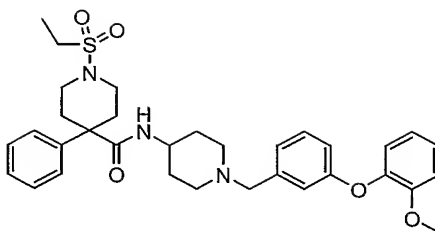
- 15 5-4: 4-Phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-5-methyl-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



- 20 The amine was treated with 4M HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride salt 5-4.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.18 min,  $M+1 = 514$ .

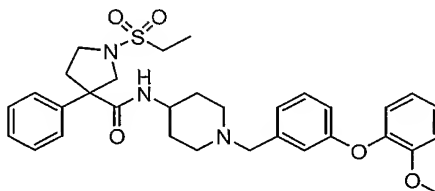
25

- 6-1: 1-Ethanesulfonyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



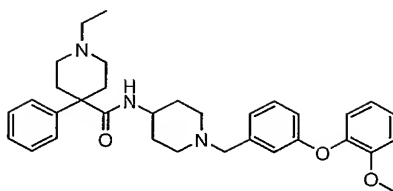
Compound 5-1 (0.225, 0.4 mmol) was mixed with DIEA (0.31 g, 2.4 mmol) and ethyl sulfonyl chloride (0.062 g, 0.48 mmol) in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 18h. The reaction mixture is diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography (5-10%  $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) provided the N-sulfonyl ethyl analog 6-1 (0.16 g, 68%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.75 min,  $\text{M}+1 = 592$ .

6-2: 1-Ethanesulfonyl-3-phenyl-pyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



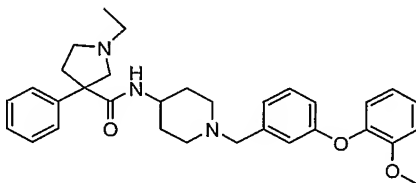
Compound 5-2 was mixed with DIEA and ethyl sulfonyl chloride in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 18h. The reaction mixture was diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography provided the N-sulfonyl ethyl analog 6-2.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.80 min,  $\text{M}+1 = 578$ .

7-1: 1-Ethyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



Compound 5-1 was mixed with DIEA and ethyl bromide in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 18h. Standard work-up (as above) and column chromatography provided the corresponding N-ethyl analog 7-1.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.39 min,  $\text{M}+1 = 528$ .

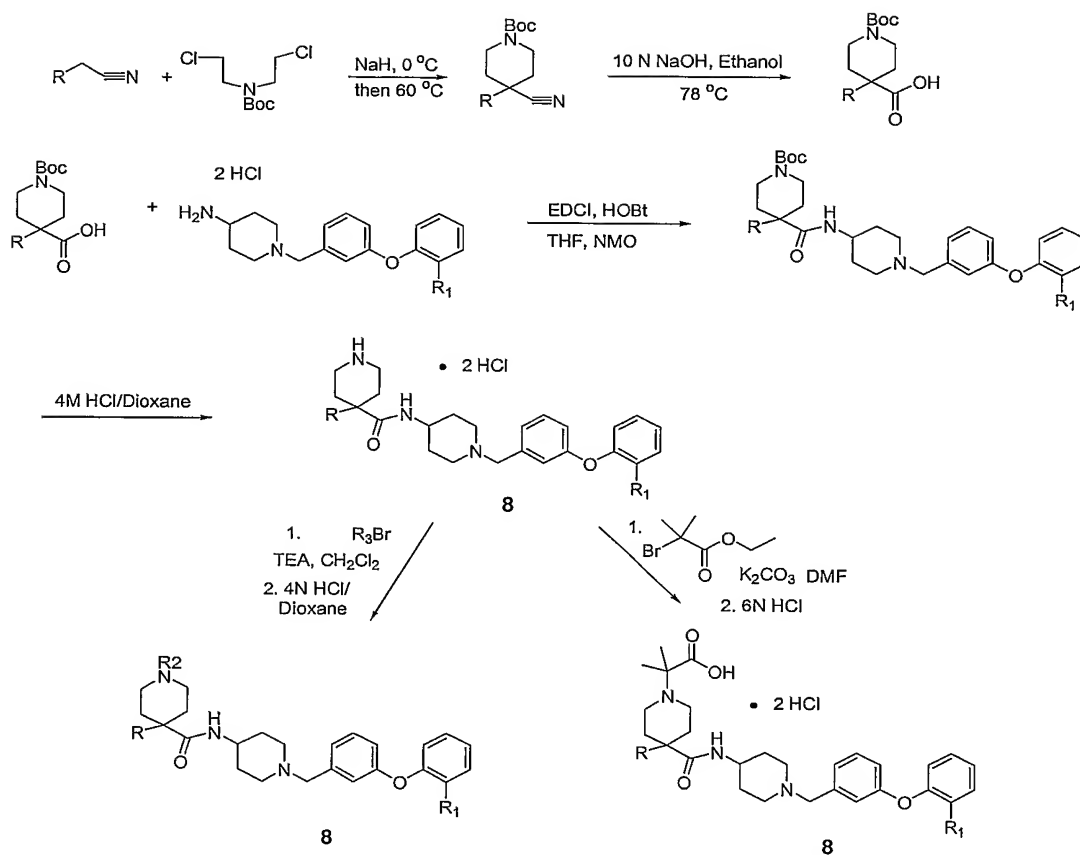
7-2: 1-Ethyl-3-phenyl-pyrrolidine-3-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



Compound 5-2 was mixed with DIEA and ethyl bromide in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 18h. Standard work-up (as above) and column chromatography provided the corresponding N-ethyl analog 7-2.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC/MS: UV Retention time: 1.29 min,  $\text{M}+1 = 514$ .

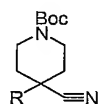
Preparation of phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-phenoxy-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide

Scheme 6:



5

Substituted 4-cyano-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

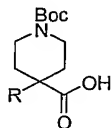


10

Substituted acetonitrile (1 mmol) was added along with bis-(2-chloro-ethyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.0 mmol) in DMF and cooled to 0 °C. Sodium hydride (3.0 mmol) was added to the mixture portionwise over ~20 min. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then heated to 60 °C for 16h. The reaction was quenched by addition to ice water and the aqueous phase was extracted 3x EtOAc. The organics were collected together and washed 2 x water, 1x brine and dried over  $MgSO_4$ , filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 100% EtOAc to give the substituted 4-cyano-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester.  $^1H$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

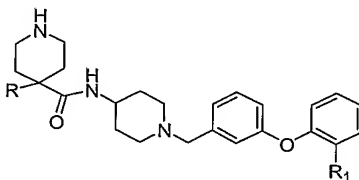
15

## Substituted 4-piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid mono-tert-butyl ester



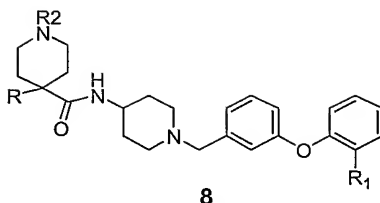
5 Substituted 4-cyanopiperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester was dissolved in ethanol and a 10N solution of NaOH was added. The reaction mixture was heated for 24h at 60 °C. The ethanol was removed *in vacuo* and the basic solution was washed with EtOAc and the aqueous layer was acidified with conc. HCl and extracted 3x EtOAc. The organics were collected together and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product  
10 was purified by flash chromatography to give the substituted 4-piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid mono-tert-butyl ester. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

15 Substituted 4-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



20 1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamine (1.0 equ) and the corresponding substituted 4-phenyl-piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid mono-tert-butyl ester acid (1.05 equ) were mixed with HOBt (1.5 equ.), EDCI (1.3 equ.) in THF with N-methyl morpholine (5.0 equ.). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 10 h. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N HCl, 1N NaOH and brine. The organics were dried over Mg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash  
25 chromatography with 100% EtOAc to give the corresponding *N*-{1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}acetamide.

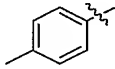
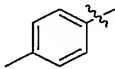

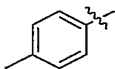

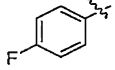
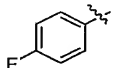

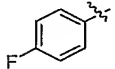

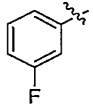
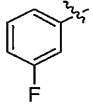




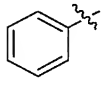
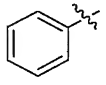

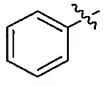

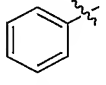

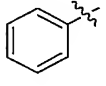
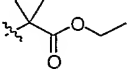
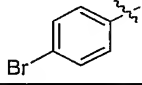
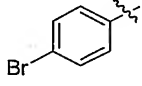

The amine was treated with 4N HCl/dioxane for 2h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was triturated with ether and filtered to give the dihydrochloride salt. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure.






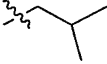



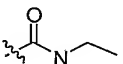

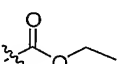

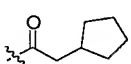

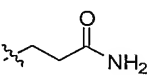

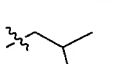




- 5 8-1: 4-p-Tolyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-2: 1-Ethyl-4-p-tolyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-3: 2-(4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-p-tolyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid
- 10 8-4: 4-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-5: 1-Ethyl-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 15 8-6: 2-[4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-piperidin-1-yl]-2-methyl-propionic acid
- 8-7: 4-(3-Fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-8: 1-Ethyl-4-(3-fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 20 8-9: 4-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-10: 1-Ethyl-4-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-11: 4-Phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 25 8-12: 1-Ethyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-13: 1-Methanesulfonyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 30 8-14: 2-(4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid
- 8-15: 2-(4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-methyl-propionic acid ethyl ester
- 8-16: 4-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 35 8-17: 4-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-1-ethyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-18: 1-Ethyl-4-thiophen-3-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 40 8-19: 4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-thiophen-3-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester
- 8-20: 4'-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[3,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

- 8-21: 1-Isobutyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-22: 1-Isopropyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 5 8-23: 4-Phenyl-piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid 4-({1-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide)1-ethylamide
- 8-24: 4-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-phenyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
- 8-25: 1-(2-Cyclopentyl-acetyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 10 8-26: 1-(2-Carbamoyl-ethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 8-27: 1-Isobutyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide
- 15 8-28: 1-Ethyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide

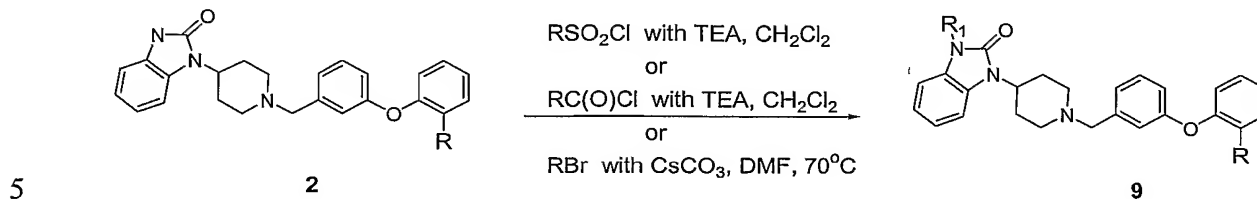
Table 4

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
8-1		-Cl	-H	1.28	519
8-2		-Cl		1.38	547
8-3		-Cl		1.55	605
8-4		-Cl	-H	1.36	523
8-5		-Cl		1.41	551
8-6		-Cl		1.60	609
8-7		-Cl	-H	1.32	523
8-8		-Cl		1.38	551
8-9		-Cl	-H	1.34	523
8-10		-Cl		1.35	551
8-11		-Cl	-H	1.31	505
8-12		-Cl		1.33	533
8-13		-Cl		1.84	597
8-14		-Cl		1.43	590
8-15		-Cl		1.44	618
8-16		-Cl	-H	1.48	583
8-17		-Cl		1.38	612

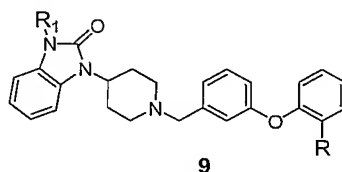
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
8-18		-Cl		1.15	539
8-19		-Cl	-H	1.23	510
8-20		-Cl	-H	0.91	505
8-21		-Cl		1.44	561
8-22		-Cl		1.39	547
8-23		-Cl		1.68	576
8-24		-Cl		1.94	577
8-25		-OMe		1.98	610
8-26		-OMe		1.28	571
8-27		-OMe		1.41	556
8-28		-OMe		1.28	528

## Preparation of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)piperidin-4-yl-1,3-dihydrobenzimidazol-2-one

Scheme 7:



2 (1.0 equ.) was added to DMF followed by  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.5 equ.) and the corresponding alkyl bromide (1.5 equ.) in the case of the alkylation. The reaction was heated to  $70^\circ\text{C}$  for 20h. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated down. The residue was partitioned between ether and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The aqueous layer was extracted 3x with ether. The organics were collected together and washed 3x with water and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The products were purified to give the desired products 9



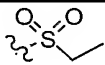


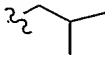
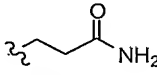
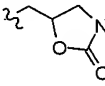
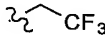
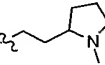
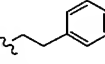
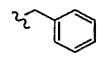
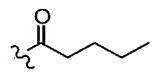
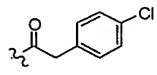
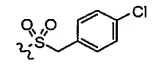
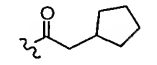
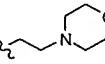
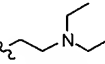
- 9-1: 1-Ethanesulfonyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-2: 1-Ethyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-3: 1-Ethyl-3-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-4: 1-Isobutyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-5: 3-{2-Oxo-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl}-propionamide
- 9-6: 1-(2-Oxo-oxazolidin-5-ylmethyl)-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-7: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl)-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-8: 1-[2-(1-Methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl)-ethyl]-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-9: 1-Phenethyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-10: 1-Benzyl-3-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-11: 1-Pentanoyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-12: 1-[2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-acetyl]-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one
- 9-13: 1-(4-Chloro-phenylmethanesulfonyl)-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

9-14: 1-(2-Cyclopentyl-acetyl)-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

9-15: 1-(2-Morpholin-4-yl-ethyl)-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

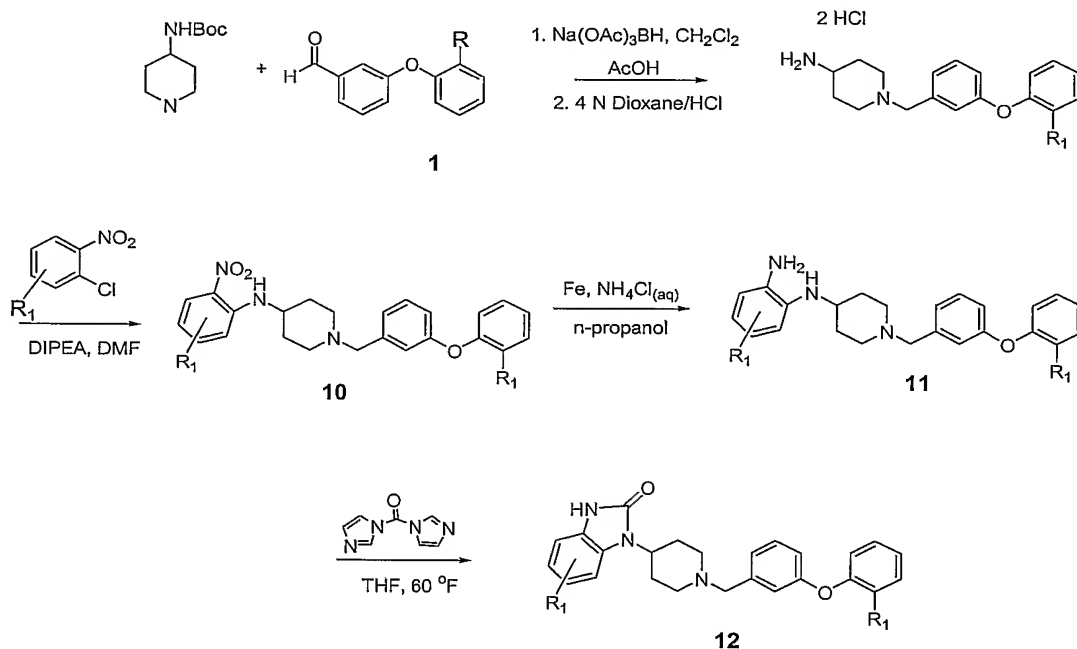
5 9-16: 1-(2-Diethylamino-ethyl)-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

Table 5

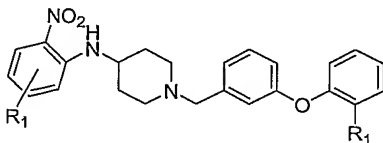
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
9-1	-H		1.79	522.01
9-2	-H		1.82	428
9-3	-OMe		1.75	458
9-4	-H		1.97	486.09
9-5	-H		1.72	501.09
9-6	-H		1.75	529.07
9-7	-H		1.98	512.09
9-8	-H		1.42	541.13
9-9	-H		2.09	534.31
9-10	-OMe		2.11	430
9-11	-H		2.21	514.12
9-12	-H		2.26	582.0
9-13	-H		2.06	617.95
9-14	-H		2.38	540.59
9-15	-H		1.30	543.09
9-16	-H		1.37	529.13

## Preparation of the 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)piperdin-4yl-1,3-dihydrobenzimidazol-2-one

## 5 Scheme 8:



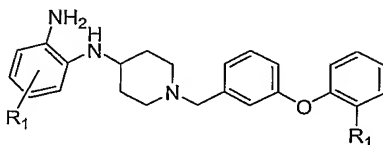
## 10 10: (2-nitrophenyl)-[phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdine-4yl]-amine



15 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdine-4-ylamine (1.0 equ) was added to DIPEA (5.5 equ.) in DMF, to the above was added the appropriate chloronitrobenzene (1.1 equ). The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 48 h and then concentrated down. The residue was partitioned between ether and water. The organics were collected together and washed with 1N HCl, 3x water and 1x brine. The organics were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated down to give 10. The solid residues 10 were taken directly on to the following

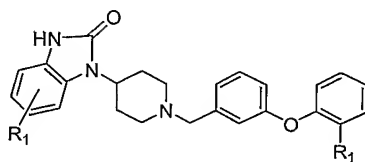
20 step.

11: (2-nitrophenyl)-[phenoxy-benzyl]-piperidine-4-yl]-amine

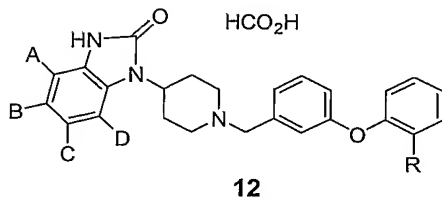


5 The corresponding aryl nitro 10 (1.0 equ) were reduced using iron and ammonium chloride. The aryl nitro 10 (1.0 equ) was added to 2-propanol, followed by a 0.34M solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (1.5 equ.) and 3 equ. of iron. The reaction was heated to 60 °C for 5 h, the color darkened considerable during this time. The reaction was filtered through Celite and concentrated down. The aqueous solution was extracted with methylene chloride 3x. The  
10 organics were washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The corresponding amines 11 were purified with MeOH/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

12: 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)piperidin-4-yl-1,3-dihydrobenzimidazol-2-one



15 N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzene-1,2-diamine 11 were cyclized with carbonyl diimidazole (CDI). The corresponding N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzene-1,2-diamine 11 compounds (1.0 equ.) were dissolved in THF and carbonyl  
20 diimidazole (1.5 equ) was added. The reaction was heated to reflux for 4 h. The reaction was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down to give each of the corresponding substituted benzimidazole 12. Each compound 12 was purified using acetonitrile/H<sub>2</sub>O with formic acid,  
25 to give the formate salts of 12.



12

12-1: 4-Chloro-1-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydro-benzimidazol-2-one

12-2: 4-Chloro-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

12-3: 6-Chloro-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

12-4: 5-Acetyl-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

12-5: 5-Chloro-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

5 12-6: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-5-trifluoromethyl-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

12-7: 7-Chloro-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one

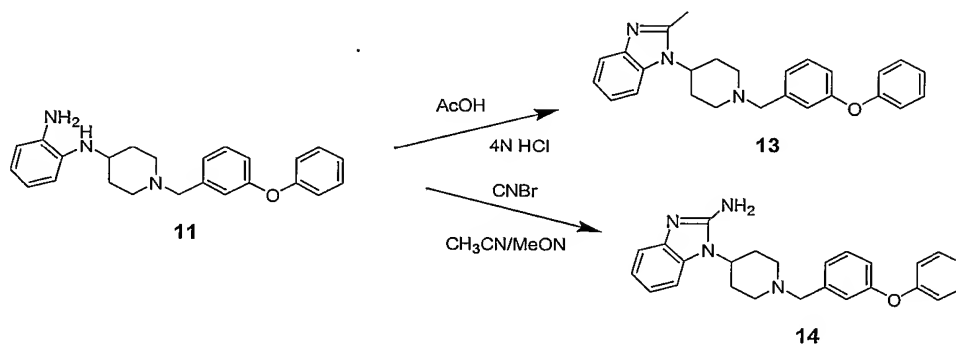
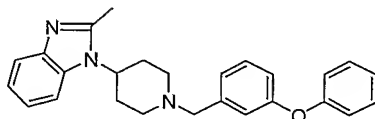
Table 6

10

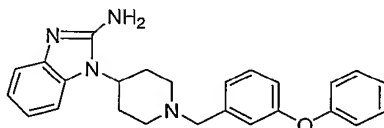
No.	A	B	C	D	R	Retention time (min)	M+1
12-1	Cl	H	H	H	OMe	1.73	464
12-2	Cl	H	H	H	H	1.79	434.13
12-3	H	H	Cl	H	H	2.01	434.03
12-4	H	C(O)CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H	1.58	442.07
12-5	H	Cl	H	H	H	1.75	434.00
12-6	H	CF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H	1.99	468.03
12-7	H	H	H	Cl	H	1.99	434.02

Preparation of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)piperidin-4-yl]-1*H*-benzoimidazole

Scheme 9:

13: 2-Methyl-1-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1*H*-benzoimidazole

N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzene-1,2-diamine, 11 (1.0 equ.) was mixed with 4N HCl<sub>(aq)</sub> and 1.0 equ of AcOH. The reaction mixture was allowed to heat at reflux for 10h. The reaction mixture was neutralized with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and extracted with methylene chloride (3X). The organics were collected together and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with a gradient 100% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to 96% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> / 4% MeOH to give a 39% yield of 13. Retention time 1.23, LCMS 398.05, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

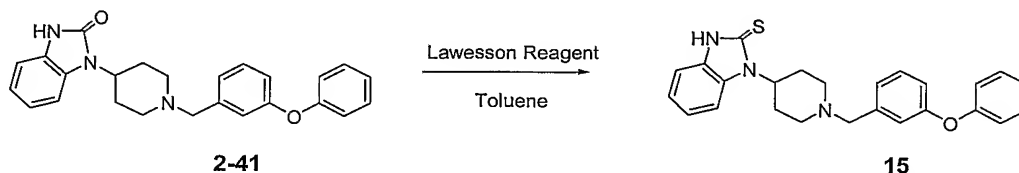
14: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1*H*-benzoimidazol-2-ylamine

N-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzene-1,2-diamine, 11 was mixed with water and methanol and a solution of cyanogen bromide (1.0 equ, 5.0M solution in acetonitrile). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. Activated carbon was added to decolorize the reaction and filtered. The filtrate was brought to pH > 9 with ammonium hydroxide and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x

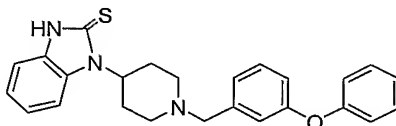
and the organics were collected together and washed with brine, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with a gradient 100%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to 90%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  / 10% MeOH to give a 29% yield of 14. Retention time 1.51, LCMS 399.07,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

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Scheme 10:



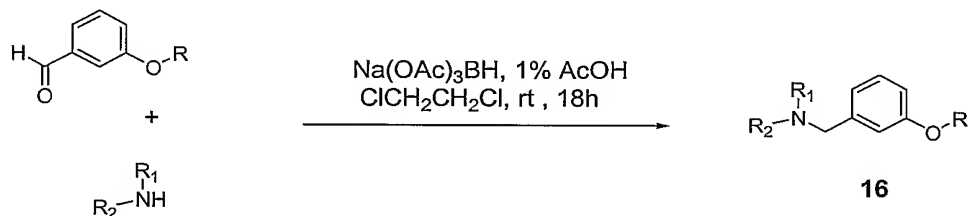
10 15: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazole-2-thione



15 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one (1.0 equ.) was mixed with 1.1 equ of Lawesson reagent in toluene and heated to reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated down and purified by flash chromatography with a gradient 100%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to 92%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  / 8% MeOH to give a 12% yield of 15.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

20 Preparation of 3-phenoxybenzylamines

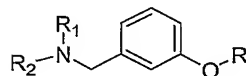
Scheme 11:



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3-phenoxybenzaldehyde was mixed with an appropriate amine (1.2 eq.) and sodium triacetoxo borohydride (1.2 eq.) in dichloroethane containing acetic acid (1%) and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was  
30 diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and

brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Column chromatography provided the corresponding 3-aryloxy-benzyl amine 16.

**16**

5

16-1: 4,5-Phenyl-9-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1-oxa-3,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undec-4-en-2-one

16-2: 9-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4,5-phenyl-1-oxa-3,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undec-4-en-2-one

16-3: 2-Benzyl-8-(-3-phenoxy-benzyl)-2,8-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-3-one

10 16-4: 2-Benzyl-8-[3-(methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-2,8-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-3-one

16-5: 3, 4-Thiophen-9-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1-oxa-9-aza-spiro[5.5]undecen-2-one

16-6: 3, 4-Thiophen--9-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1-oxa-9-aza-spiro[5.5]undecen-2-one

16-7: 4,5-Pyridine-9-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-1-oxa-3,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undec-4-en-2-one

15 16-8: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperdin-4-ol

16-9: (4-Fluorophenyl)-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-methanone

16-10: 4-Fluoro-phenyl)-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]piperdin-4-yl}methanone

16-11: 2-(4-Bromo-benzyl)-8-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-2,8-diaza-spiro[4.5]decan-1-one

16-12: 2-Benzyl-9-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-2,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undecane

20 16-13: 4-(5-Furan-2yl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdine

16-14: 4-(5-Furan-2yl-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl)-1-(3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperdine

16-15: 2-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-ethanol

16-16: 2-[1-(3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-ethanol

16-17: 2-Benzyl-8-[3-phenoxy-benzyl]-1,2,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-3-one

25 16-18: 2-Benzyl-8-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-1,2,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-3-one

16-19: [1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-diphenyl-methanol

16-20: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperdine

16-21: [1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-phenyl-acetonitrile

16-22: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperdine-4-carbonitrile

30 16-23: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperdine-4-carboxylic acid

16-24: 2-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-decahydro-isoquinoline

16-25: (4-Chloro-phenyl)-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-methanone

16-26: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-1*H*-benzotriazole

16-27: 2-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline

35 16-28: 1-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperdin-4-yl]-ethanone

16-29: 4-Benzyl-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdine

16-30: 3-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1,5-methano-pyrido[1,2-*a*][1,5]diazocin-8-one

16-31: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-5-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-2,5-diaza-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane

40 16-32: [1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-phenyl-methanone

16-33: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-azepane


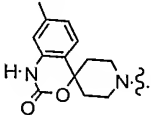

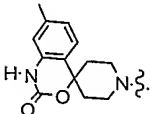

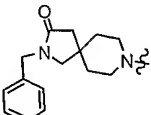
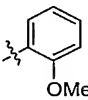
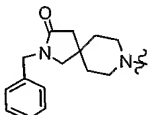

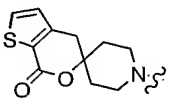
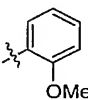
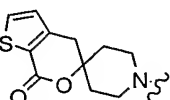

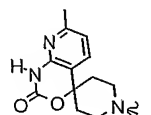

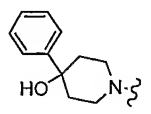

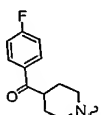
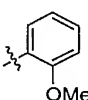
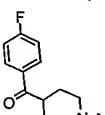

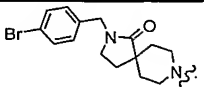
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
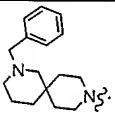

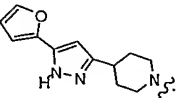

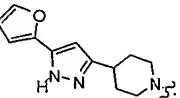

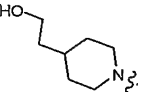

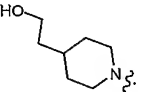

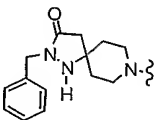

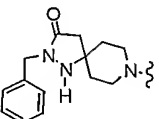

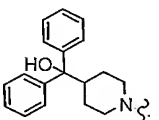

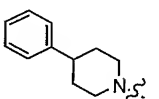

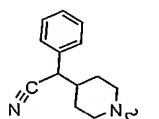

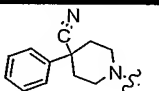

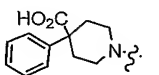
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
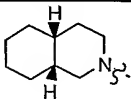

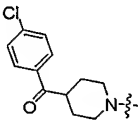

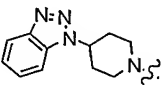

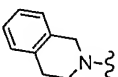

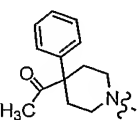

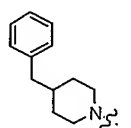

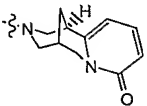

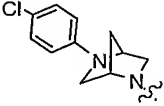

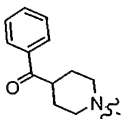



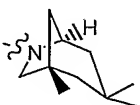
16-36: 2-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperdin-4-yl]-benzothiazole


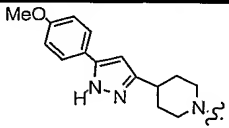

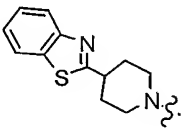



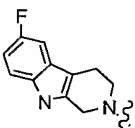

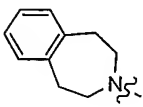

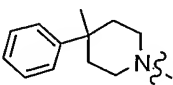

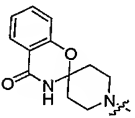

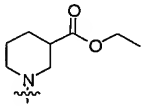
- 16-37: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-pyrrolidine  
16-38: 6-Fluoro-2-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1*H*- $\beta$ -carboline  
16-39: 3-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[d]azepine  
16-40: 4-Methyl-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine  
5 16-41: 9-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-2,3-phenyl-1-oxa-5,9-diaza-spiro[5.5]undec-2-en-4-one  
16-42: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidine-3-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

Table 7

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\   \\ R_2-N \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
16-1			1.76	415.15
16-2			1.72	445
16-3			1.74	427.22
16-4			1.73	457
16-5			3.13	406.13
16-6			1.77	435
16-7			1.64	416.15
16-8			2.71	360.17
16-9			1.90	390.16
16-10			1.72	420
16-11			3.29	505.14

No.	R	$\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ R_2-N \end{array}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
16-12			2.97	413.27
16-13			1.78	400.64
16-14			1.77	432
16-15			2.05	312.20
16-16			1.52	342.2
16-17			2.73	428.23
16-18			1.81	458
16-19			3.27	450.26
16-20			3.64	344.21
16-21			3.45	383.20
16-22			1.89	369.13
16-23			1.98	388.26

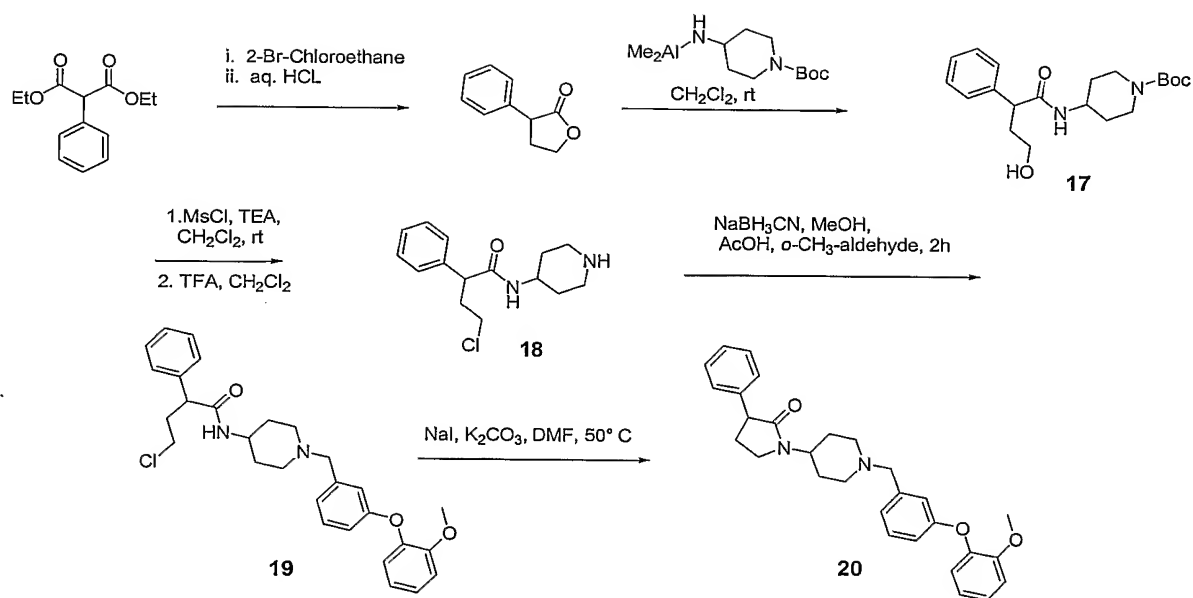
No.	R	$\begin{matrix} R_1 \\   \\ R_2-N \end{matrix}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
16-24			3.71	322.21
16-25			3.67	406.28
16-26			1.56	385.11
16-27			3.67	316.17
16-28			3.38	386.21
16-29			3.51	358.24
16-30			2.83	373.19
16-31			2.06	391.09
16-32			1.92	372.15
16-33			1.61	282.15
16-34			1.89	336.53

No.	R	$\begin{matrix} R_1 \\ R_2-N \end{matrix}$	Retention time (min)	M+1
16-35			1.68	440.16
16-36			1.95	401.11
16-37			1.49	254.10
16-38			2.34	373.06
16-39			1.81	330.14
16-40			2.20	358.14
16-41			1.45	431.06
16-42			1.74	444

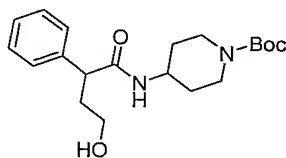
Preparation of 4-Chloro-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-butylamide

5

Scheme 12:



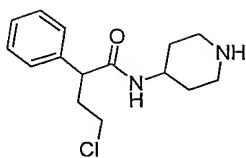
17: 4-(4-Hydroxy-2-phenyl-butyrylamino)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



5

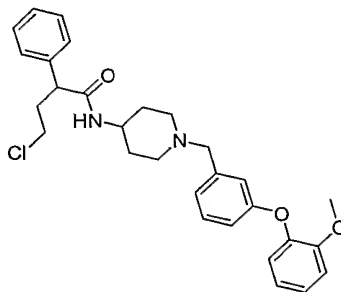
To an ice cooled solution of 4-amino-*N*-Boc-piperidone (1.04 g, 5.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL), was added Me<sub>3</sub>Al (2M in toluene, 2.6 mL, 5.2 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 0.5 h followed by the addition of α-phenyl-γ-butyrolactone (0.767 g, 4.7 mmol) as a solution in dichloromethane (5 mL). This solution was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product as a white solid. Silica chromatography using (9:1 DCM: MeOH) provided the desired product 17 (0.82 g, 48%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C, 66.27, H, 8.34, N, 7.73. Found: C, 66.06; H, 8.41; N, 7.68.

18: 4-(4-Chloro-2-phenyl-butyrylamino)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



To a solution of 17 (149 mg, 0.45 mmol) in dichloromethane (3 mL) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (35 uL, 0.45 mmol) and TEA (62 uL, 0.45 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at rt for 6 h. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 N HCl solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. Purification using silica gel chromatography (30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the chloro product 18 (83 mg, 49%) as an oil. To a solution of the product in dichloromethane (5 mL), was added trifluoromethyl acetic acid (1 mL) and the reaction was stirred at rt for 1 h. The reaction solution was concentrated to provide the crude product that was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 280, ret.time = 1.10.

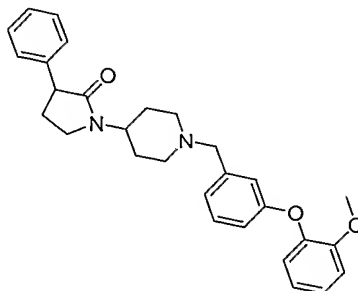
19: 4-Chloro-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-butylamide



15

To a solution of 18 in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added trifluoromethyl acetic acid (1 mL). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 1.5 h then concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the free amine as its TFA salt. This material was used directly in the next reaction without further purification. To a solution of the crude amine in methanol (5 mL) was added 3-(*o*-methoxyphenoxy)benzaldehyde 1-1 (350 mg, 2.2 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (136 mg, 2.2 mmol). The reaction solution was adjusted to pH 6 by adding acetic acid then stirred at rt for 2 h. The reaction solution was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic extract was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. Purification using silica gel chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 19 (53 mg, 50%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 493, ret. time = 1.70.

20: 1-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-3-phenyl-pyrrolidin-2-one



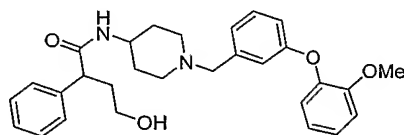
5

To a solution of 19 (53 mg, 0.10 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added a catalytic amount of potassium iodide and potassium carbonate (14 mg, 0.10 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred for 15 h at rt then heated for an additional 24 h. The reaction solution was cooled to rt and excess DMF was removed *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography using (9:1:0.5%, ethyl acetate: methanol, triethylamine) provided 20 (20 mg, 43%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 457, ret. time = 1.07.

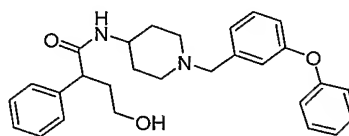
10

21-1, 21-2: 4-Hydroxy-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-butylamide / 4-Hydroxy-N-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-2-phenyl-butylamide

15



21-1



21-2

To a solution of 17 (544 mg, 1.43 mmol) in methylene chloride (10 mL) was added TFA (2 mL) and the resultant solution was stirred for 2 h at rt. Methylene chloride and TFA were removed *in vacuo* and crude amine was used without further purification. 21-1: To a solution of the crude amine in methanol was added 3-(*o*-methoxyphenoxy)benzaldehyde (1-1) (814 mg, 3.6 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (449 mg, 7.1 mmol). The reaction solution was adjusted to pH 6 by adding acetic acid then stirred at rt for 4 h. Additional portions of aldehyde 1-1 (1.6 g, 7.2 mmol) and NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (449 mg, 7.2 mmol) were added to the reaction solution and the solution was stirred overnight at rt. The reaction mixture was

20

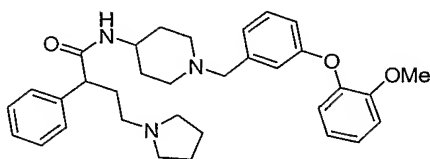
25

quenched with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic extract was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. HPLC chromatography (Phenomenex C18 column, 10 micron/60x21.2 mm) using 100:0 solvent A:B to 100% B over 27 minutes (A = 99%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /1%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 0.1% formic acid, B = 95%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 5%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  / 0.1% formic acid) provided the desired product 21-1 (678 mg, 62%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): 445, ret. time = 1.71.

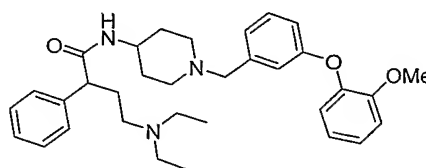
21-2: To a solution of the crude amine (0.13 mmol) in methanol was added 3-phenoxybenzaldehyde (36  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.20 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (84 mg, 1.3 mmol). The reaction solution was adjusted to pH 6 by adding acetic acid and stirred at overnight.

During the course of the reaction, an additional portion of phenoxybenzaldehyde (1.6 g, 7.2 mmol) was added to the reaction solution after 6 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic extract was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. HPLC chromatography (Phenomenex C18 column, 10 micron/60x21.2 mm) using 85:15 solvent A:B to 100% B over 25 minutes (A = 99%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /1%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 0.1% formic acid, B = 95%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 5%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  / 0.1% formic acid) provided the desired product 21-2 (9 mg, 16%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): 475, ret. time = 1.70.

22-1, 22-2: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-butylamide/ 4-Diethylamino-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-butylamide



22-1



22-2

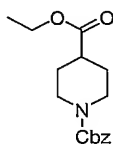
To a solution of 19 (154 mg, 0.32 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 mL) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (28  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.32 mmol), and triethylamine (58  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.42 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 4 h. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 N HCl solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over

MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude chloride compound as a brown residue. This product was used in subsequent reactions without further purification.

22-1: To a solution of the crude chloride (~0.16 mmol) in dioxane (1 mL) was added pyrrolidine (0.540 mL, 6.2 mmol). The resultant solution was heated for 12 h at 60°C. Upon cooling to rt, the reaction solution was concentrated and the crude product was further purified by flash chromatography (10% methanol in dichloromethane) (18 mg, 21%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 528, ret. time = 1.91.

22-2: To a solution of the crude chloride (~0.16 mmol) in dioxane (1 mL) was added diethyl amine (0.66 mL, 6.2 mmol). The resultant solution was heated for 48 h at 60°C. After 12 h, an additional diethylamine was added (0.66 mL, 6.2 mmol). Upon cooling to rt, the reaction solution was concentrated and the crude product was further purified by flash chromatography (10% methanol in dichloromethane) to provide the desired product 22-2 (27 mg, 32%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 530, ret. time = 1.14.

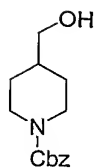
23: Piperidine-1,4-dicarboxylic acid 1-benzyl ester 4-ethyl ester



23

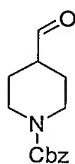
To an iced cooled solution of ethyl isonipecoate (15.4 mL, 0.1 mol) and triethylamine (27.8 mL, 0.2 mol) in dichloromethane (300 mL) was added Cbz-Cl (15.7 mL, 0.11 mol) dropwise using a slow addition funnel. The reaction solution was stirred at rt for 2 days. To this solution was added 1 N HCl and product was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product 23 as a pink semi-solid (16 g, 55%). This product was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 292, ret time = 2.49.

24: 4-Hydroxymethyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester

**24**

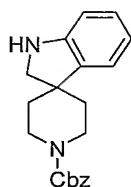
To a solution of 23 (5.82 g, 20 mmol) in toluene (60 mL) cooled to  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ , was added diisobutylaluminum hydride (40 mL, 40 mmol). The resultant solution was warmed to rt overnight. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 N HCl and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic extracts were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product as an oil. Flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 24 as an oil (2.0 g, 40%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure.

25: 4-Formyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester

**25**

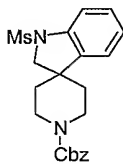
To a solution of DMSO (1.6 mL, 23 mmol) in methylene chloride (50 mL) cooled to  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ , was added oxalyl chloride (1.25 mL, 14.3 mmol) dropwise. The resultant solution was stirred at  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 15 minutes followed by the addition of 24 (2.8 g, 9.5 mmol) as a solution in methylene chloride. The solution was stirred for an additional 15 minutes at  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After that time, triethylamine (6.65 mL, 47.8 mmol) was added in one portion and the reaction solution was warmed to rt over 1.5 hour. The reaction solution was quenched with 1 N HCl, extracted with dichloromethane, dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated to provide the crude product as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography (20-30% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 25 as a clear oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure.

26: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester

**26**

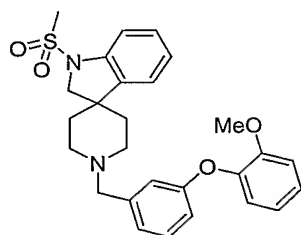
To a degassed solution of toluene and acetonitrile (49:1 v/v, 15 mL total) was added phenyl hydrazine (0.45 mL, 4.5 mmol) and trifluoromethyl acetic acid (1.1 mL, 13.6 mmol). The reaction solution was heated to 35 °C. To the reaction mixture was added dropwise  
5 aldehyde 25 (1.2 g, 4.1 mmol), as a solution in the toluene/acetonitrile solution (3 mL total). The resultant solution was heated at 35 °C for 20 h. The solution was then cooled to -10°C and to it was added NaBH<sub>4</sub> (233 mg, 62 mmol). The reaction mixture was quenched with 1 N HCl and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product. Flash chromatography (20-30% ethyl  
10 acetate in hexanes) provided 26 (585 mg, 44%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 323, ret. time = 1.89.

27: 4-(2,3-dihydro-1-methanesulfonyl-indol-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid benzyl ester

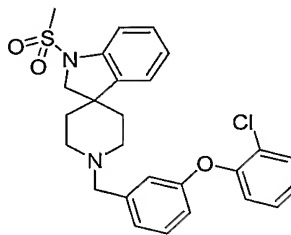
**27**

15 To a solution of 26 (585 mg, 1.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) and triethylamine (0.33 mL, 2.4 mmol) cooled to 0 °C was added methanesulfonylchloride (0.158 mL, 2.0 mmol). The reaction solution was warmed to rt over 5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with 1 N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were dried  
20 over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product as an oil. Flash chromatography using 20-30% ethyl acetate in hexanes provided the desired product 27 (550 mg, 76%) as a white foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 401, ret time = 2.71.

28-1, 28-2: N-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-(2,3-dihydro-1-(methanesulfonyl)-indol-3-yl)-piperidine/ N-[3-(2-chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-(2,3-dihydro-1-(methanesulfonyl)-indol-3-yl)-piperidine



28-1



28-2

Amine 27 (510 mg, 1.3 mmol), 10% Pd-C (107 mg) and ethanol (20 mL) were combined in a pressure vessel. The vessel was pressurized to 45 psi with hydrogen gas then heated at 65 °C for 24 h. The reaction vessel was cooled to rt and Pd-C removed by filtration through a plug of celite. The celite pad was washed with extra amounts of ethanol. The organic solution was concentrated to provide the desired product (258 mg, 68%). The product was used directly in the next reaction.

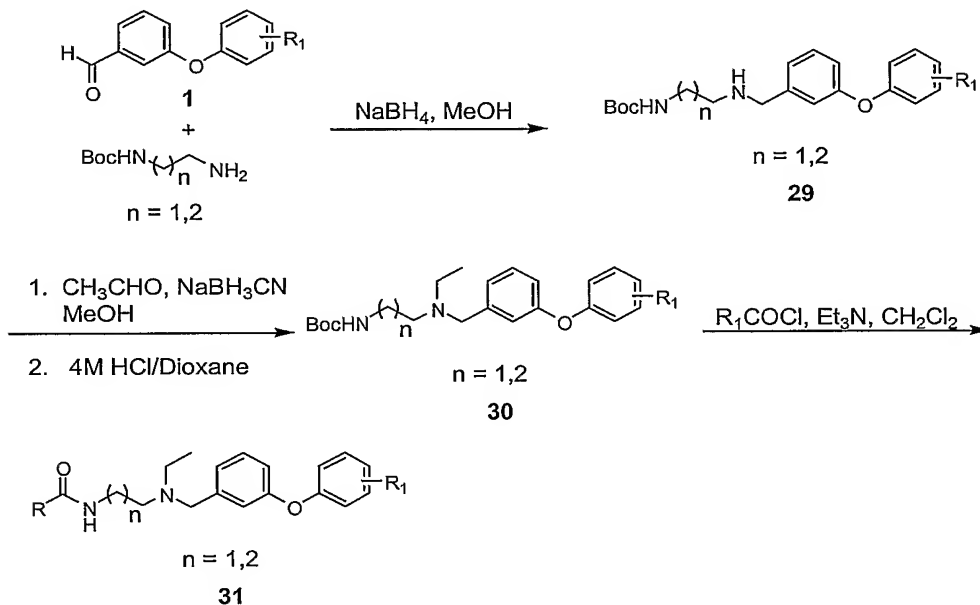
28-1: To the crude hydrogenation product (124 mg, 0.47 mmol) and *o*-methoxy-aldehyde 1-1 (138 mg, 0.61 mmol) in methanol, was added sodium cyanoborohydride (29 mg, 0.47 mmol).

The reaction solution was acidified to pH 6 with acetic acid and stirred at rt overnight. The reaction solution was quenched with 1N HCl solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. Flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired 28-1 as a white foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. Anal. Calcd: C, 67.74; H, 6.32, N, 5.85. Found; C, 67.64, H, 6.34, N, 5.74. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 479, ret time = 1.71.

28-2: To the crude hydrogenation product (124 mg, 0.47 mmol) and *o*-chloro-aldehyde 1-6 (142 mg, 0.61 mmol) in methanol, was added sodium cyanoborohydride (29 mg, 0.47 mmol). The reaction solution was acidified to pH 6 with acetic acid and stirred at rt overnight. The reaction solution was quenched with 1N HCl solution and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product. Flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 28-2 as a white foam. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. Anal. calcd: C, 64.65; H, 5.63, N, 5.80. Found; C, 64.40, H, 5.74, N, 5.74. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 482, ret time = 1.80.

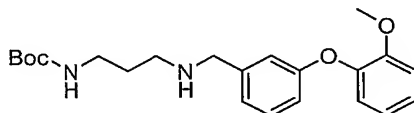
Preparation of N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-phenoxy-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-acetamide

Scheme 13:



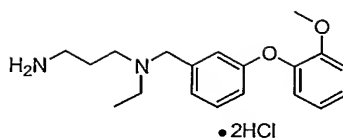
5

29: (3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester



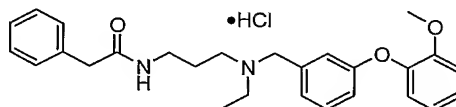
- 10 A solution of *N*-(3-aminopropyl)-carbamic acid *t*-butyl ester (2.61 g, 15 mmol) and *o*-methoxy-aldehyde 1-1 (3.42 g, 15 mmol) in methanol (60 mL) was heated to reflux for 48 h. The resultant solution was cooled to rt and to it was added sodium borohydride (0.561 mg, 15 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred for 1 day at rt then quenched with 1N HCl and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extract was dried over magnesium sulfate,
- 15 filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product as an oil. This material was used directly in the next reaction without further purification.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES $^+$ ): 387, ret time = 1.50.

30: N-1-Ethyl-N1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-propane-1,3-diamine dihydrochloride

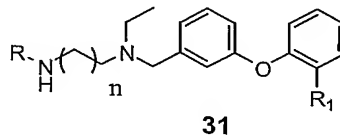


To the crude product (~15 mmol) 29 dissolved in methanol (40 mL) was added acetaldehyde (2.5 mL, 45 mmol) and NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (1 g, 15 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred overnight at rt. The reaction solution was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution, extracted with methylene chloride. The organic extracts were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product as an oil. This material was dissolved with 4N HCl in dioxane (80 mL), stirred at rt for 3 h, and concentrated to provide 30 (5 g, 92%) as an off-white solid. This material was used directly in the next reaction without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 315, ret. time.

31: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-phenyl-acetamide



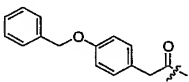


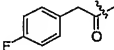

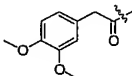
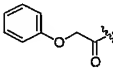

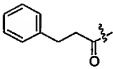
To a solution of diamine 30 (0.359 g, 1 mmol) in methylene chloride (5 mL) was added triethylamine (0.4 mL, 3 mmol) and phenylacetyl chloride (132 uL, 1.1 mmol). The resultant solution was agitated on the orbital shaker overnight. The crude reaction solution was concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the product as an oil. Flash chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> provided the desired product 31 as an oil, which was converted to its HCl salt following conventional methods. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 463, ret. time = 0.79 min.


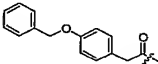












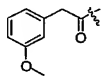

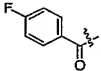
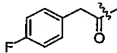
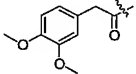
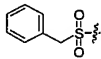

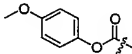
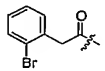
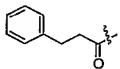

- 31-1: 2-(4-Benzyloxy-phenyl)-N-{2-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-acetamide  
 31-2: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-acetamide  
 31-3: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide  
 31-4: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-acetamide

- 31-5: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-4-fluoro-benzamide  
 31-6: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-{2-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-acetamide  
 31-7: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-2-phenoxy-acetamide  
 31-8: 3-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-1-methyl-1-phenyl-urea  
 5 31-9: N-{2-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-ethyl}-3-phenyl-propionamide  
 31-10: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-2,2-diphenyl-acetamide  
 31-11: 2-(4-Benzoyloxy-phenyl)-N-{3-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-acetamide  
 31-12: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-acetamide  
 31-13: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-{3-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-acetamide0  
 10 31-14: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-acetamide  
 31-15: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-4-fluoro-benzamide  
 31-16: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-2-phenoxy-acetamide  
 31-17: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-3-phenyl-acrylamide  
 31-18: 3-Cyclopentyl-N-{3-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-propionamide  
 15 31-19: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-3-phenyl-propionamide  
 31-20: N-{3-[Ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide  
 31-21: 3,5,5-Trimethyl-hexanoic acid {3-[ethyl-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-amino]-propyl}-amide  
 31-22: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-  
 acetamide  
 20 31-23: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-thiophen-2-yl-  
 acetamide  
 31-24: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-4-fluoro-benzamide  
 31-25: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-  
 acetamide  
 25 31-26: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-(3-{ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-  
 propyl)-acetamide  
 31-27: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-C-phenyl-  
 methanesulfonamide  
 31-28: 3-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-1-methyl-1-phenyl-urea  
 30 31-29: (3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-carbamic acid 4-  
 methoxy-phenyl ester  
 31-30: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-(3-{ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-  
 acetamide  
 31-31: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-3-phenyl-  
 35 propionamide  
 31-32: N-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-propyl)-2-phenyl-acetamide

Table 9

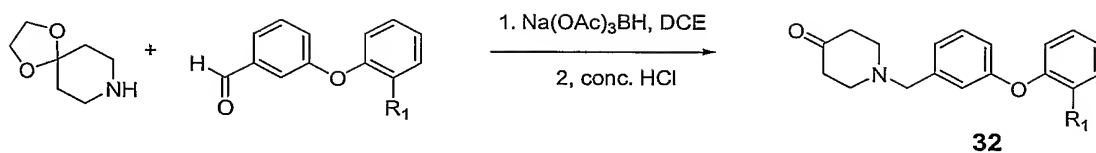
No.	R	n	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention time (min)	M+1
31-1		1	H	2	495
31-2		1	H	1.64	419
31-3		1	H	1.64	395
31-4		1	H	1.67	407
31-5		1	H	1.68	393
31-6		1	H	1.58	449
31-7		1	H	1.7	405
31-8		1	H	1.67	404
31-9		1	H	1.61	403

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	n	Retention time (min)	M+1
31-10		H	2	2	479
31-11		H	2	2	509
31-12		H	2	1.68	433
31-13		H	2	1.79	482
31-14		H	2	1.7	421
31-15		H	2	1.69	407
31-16		H	2	1.75	419
31-17		H	2	1.78	415
31-18		H	2	1.85	409
31-19		H	2	1.78	417
31-20		H	2	1.62	409
31-21		H	2	2.01	425

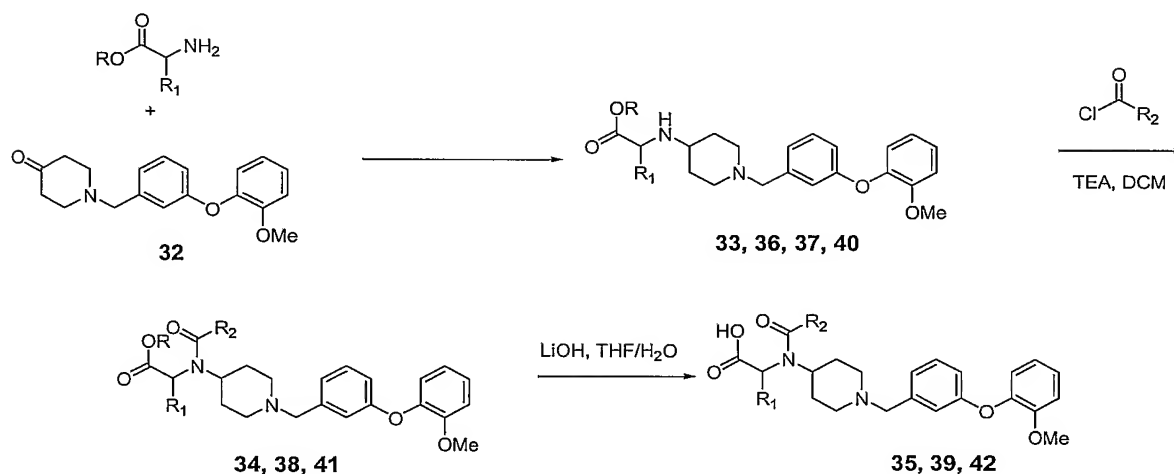
No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	n	Retention time (min)	M+1
31-22		OMe	2	1.58	463
31-23		OMe	2	1.61	439
31-24		OMe	2	1.58	437
31-25		OMe	2	1.63	451
31-26		OMe	2	1.53	493
31-27		OMe	2	1.62	469
31-28		OMe	2	1.64	448
31-29		OMe	2	1.62	465
31-30		OMe	2	1.72	512
31-31		OMe	2	1.62	447
31-32		OMe	2	1.6	433

Preparation of 2-{1-[3-phenoxy-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-3-phenyl-alkyl acid methyl ester

Scheme 14:

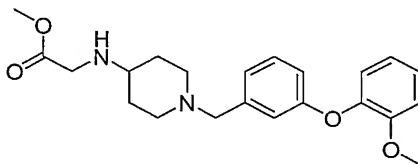


Scheme 15:



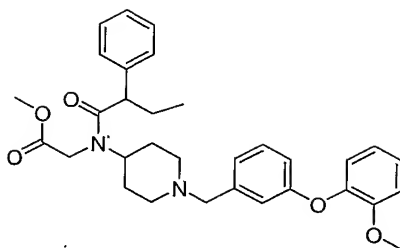
5

33: {1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-acetic acid methyl ester



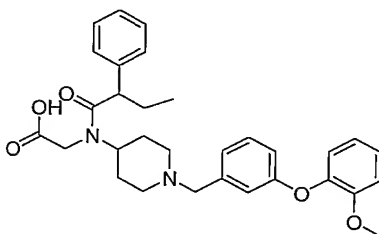
To a solution of ketone 32-2 (500 mg, 1.6 mmol) and glycine methyl ester HCl (301 mg, 2.4 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (100 mg, 1.6 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product 33 which was clean enough to use without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 385, ret. time = 0.86 min.

34: [{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-(2-phenyl-butyl)-amino]-acetic acid methyl ester



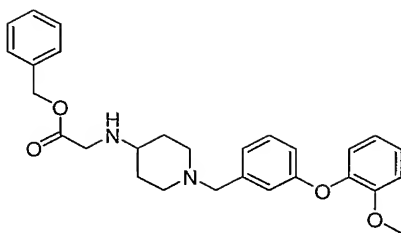
To a solution of amine 33 (175 mg, 0.46 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) were added 2-Phenyl-butyryl chloride (86  $\mu$ L, 0.51 mmol) and triethylamine (0.32 mL, 2.3 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 2h then quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 34. Flash chromatography using (95:5 EtOAc: Hexanes w/ 0.5% TEA) provided the desired product 34.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): 531, ret. time = 1.72 min.

- 35: [ $\{1\text{-}[3\text{-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl}]\text{-piperidin-4-yl}\}$ -(2-phenyl-butyryl)-amino]-acetic acid



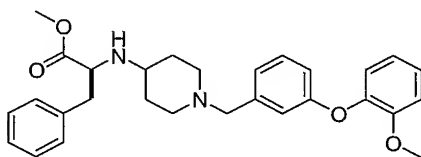
To a solution of amine 34 (94 mg, 0.17 mmol) in THF/water (4:1, 10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (8.2 mg, 0.19 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 7h. The reaction solution was quenched with ammonium acetate solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 35. HPLC chromatography (phenomenex C18 column, 10 micron/60x21.2 mm) using 85:15 solvent A:B to 100% B over 25 minutes (A = 99%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /1%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 0.1% formic acid, B = 95%  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ / 5%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  / 0.1% formic acid) provided the desired product 35.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): 517, ret. time = 1.67 min.

- 36:  $\{1\text{-}[3\text{-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl}]\text{-piperidin-4-ylamino}\}$ -acetic acid benzyl ester



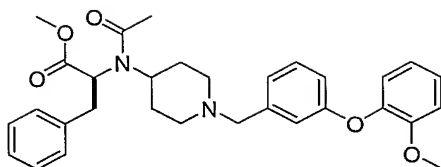
To a solution of ketone 32-2 (500 mg, 1.6 mmol) and glycine benzyl ester HCl (324 mg, 1.6 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (101 mg, 1.6 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product 36. Flash chromatography using (95:5 EtOAc: hexanes w/ 0.5% TEA) provided the desired product. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 461, ret. time = 1.22 min.

37: (S)-2-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-3-phenyl-propionic acid methyl ester



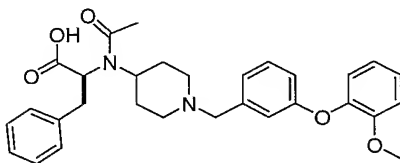
To a solution of ketone 32-2 (160 mg, 0.5 mmol) and (L)-phenylalanine methyl ester HCl (301 mg, 0.5 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (64 mg, 1.0 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product 37. Flash chromatography using (70% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 37 (243 mg, 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 475, ret. time = 1.44 min.

38: (S)-2-(Acetyl-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amino)-3-phenyl-propionic acid methyl ester



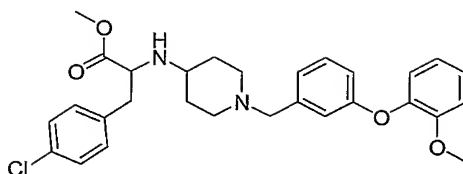
To a solution of amine 37 (175 mg, 0.46 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) were added acetyl chloride (39  $\mu$ L, 0.55 mmol) and triethylamine (0.146 mL, 2.3 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight then quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 38. Flash chromatography using (95:5 EtOAc: hexanes w/ 0.5% TEA) provided the desired product 38.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES $^+$ ): 517, ret. time = 1.57 min.

39: (S)-2-(Acetyl-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amino)-3-phenyl-propionic acid



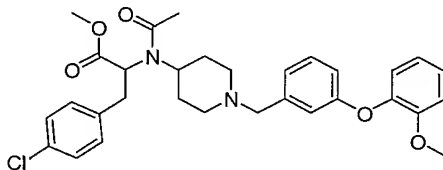
To a solution of amine 38 (74 mg, 0.14 mmol) in THF:water (4:1, 10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (7.2 mg, 0.19 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 7h. The reaction solution was quenched with ammonium acetate solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the product 39 (57 mg, 81%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES $^+$ ): 503, ret. time = 1.59 min.

40: 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-2-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-propionic acid methyl ester



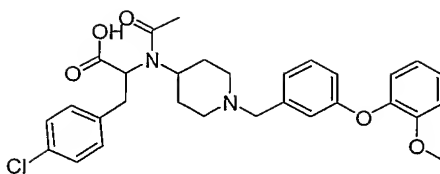
To a solution of ketone 32-2 (240 mg, 0.77 mmol) and p-chloro-phenylalanine methyl ester HCl (202 mg, 0.81 mmol) in methanol (8 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (97 mg, 1.5 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product 40. Flash chromatography using (70% ethyl acetate in hexanes) provided the desired product 40 (193 mg, 49 %). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 509, ret. time = 1.65 min.

41: 2-(Acetyl-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amino)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-propionic acid methyl ester



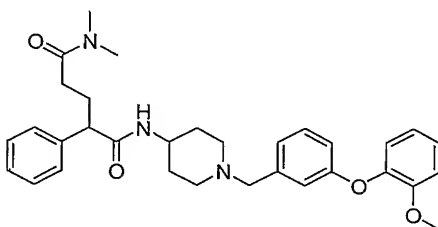
To a solution of amine 40 (193 mg, 0.38 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) were added acetyl chloride (28 uL, 0.39 mmol) and triethylamine (0.106 mL, 0.76 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight then quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 41. Flash chromatography using (95:5 EtOAc: hexanes w/ 0.5% TEA) provided the desired product 41. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 551, ret. time = 1.65 min.

42: 2-(Acetyl-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amino)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-propionic acid



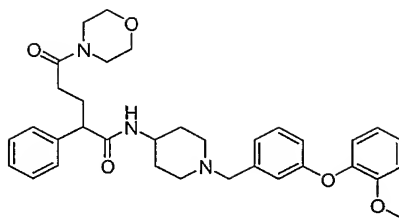
To a solution of amine 41 (77 mg, 0.14 mmol) in THF/water (4:1, 10 mL) was added lithium hydroxide (7.2 mg, 0.17 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 7h. The reaction solution was quenched with ammonium acetate solution and extracted with ethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the product 42 (38 mg, 46%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 537, ret. time = 1.71 min.

43: 2-Phenyl-pentanedioic acid 5-dimethylamide 1-({1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide)



To a solution of amide 3-85 (302 mg, 0.7 mmol) in THF/DMF (1:1, 8 mL), was added sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 62 mg). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 10 minutes followed by the addition of *N,N*-dimethyl acrylamide (72  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.7 mmol). The reaction solution was heated at 40 °C for 2d. The reaction solution was quenched with saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 43. Flash chromatography (5-10% methanol in ethyl acetate) provided the desired product 43 as a white foam (121 mg, 33%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 530, ret.time = 1.51 min.

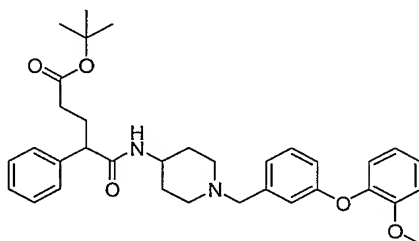
44: 5-Morpholin-4-yl-5-oxo-2-phenyl-pentanoic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



To a solution of amide 3-85 (204 mg, 0.5 mmol) in THF/DMF (1:1, 4 mL), was added sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 42 mg). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 10 minutes followed by the addition of 1-Morpholin-4-yl-propenone

5 (60 uL, 0.5 mmol). The reaction solution was heated at 40 °C for 2d. The reaction solution was quenched with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 44. Flash chromatography (5-10% methanol in ethyl acetate) provided the desired product 44 as a white foam (56 mg, 20%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS  
10 (ES<sup>+</sup>): 572, ret.time = 1.54 min.

45: 4-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylcarbamoyl}-4-phenyl-butyrac tert-butyl ester



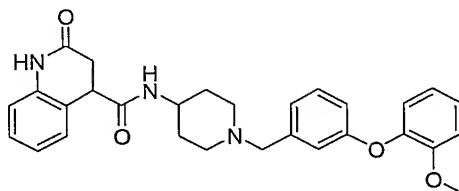
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To a solution of amide 3-85 (272 mg, 0.63 mmol) in THF/DMF (1:1, 7 mL), was added sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 56 mg). The resultant solution was stirred at rt for 10 minutes followed by the addition of acrylic acid *tert*-butyl ester

20 (93 uL, 0.63 mmol). The reaction solution was heated at 40 °C for 2d. The reaction solution was quenched with saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product 45. HPLC chromatography (phenomenex C18 column, 10 micron/60x21.2 mm) using 75:25 solvent A:B to 100% solvent B over 23 minutes (A = 99% H<sub>2</sub>O/1% CH<sub>3</sub>CN/ 0.1% formic

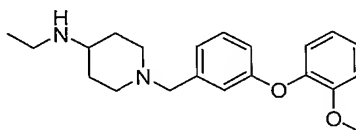
acid, B = 95% CH<sub>3</sub>CN/ 5% H<sub>2</sub>O / 0.1% formic acid) provided the desired product 45. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 559, ret. time = 2.16 min.

46: 2-Oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amide



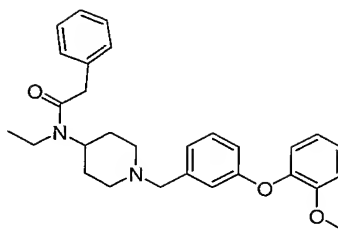
To a solution of 2-Oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (80 mg, 0.42 mmol) in DCM:THF (1:1, 5 mL) were added hydroxybenzotriazole (57 mg, 0.42 mmol) and 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI) (120 mg, 0.63 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred at rt for 10 minutes followed by the addition of amine 2 (176 mg, 0.5 mmol) and N-methyl morpholine (230 uL, 2.1 mmol). The reaction solution was stirred overnight at rt. The reaction solution was concentrated and the crude residue purified by flash chromatography (2-10% methanol in DCM). <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 486, ret. time = 1.35 min.

47: Ethyl-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-amine



To a solution of ketone 32-2 (200 mg, 0.64 mmol) and ethylamine (2M in THF; 2.5 mL, 2.56 mmol) in dichloroethane (7 mL), was added sodium triacetoxymethylborohydride (272 mg, 1.28 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred at rt overnight then quenched with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated to provide the desired product that could be used without further purification. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 341, ret. time = 0.83 min.

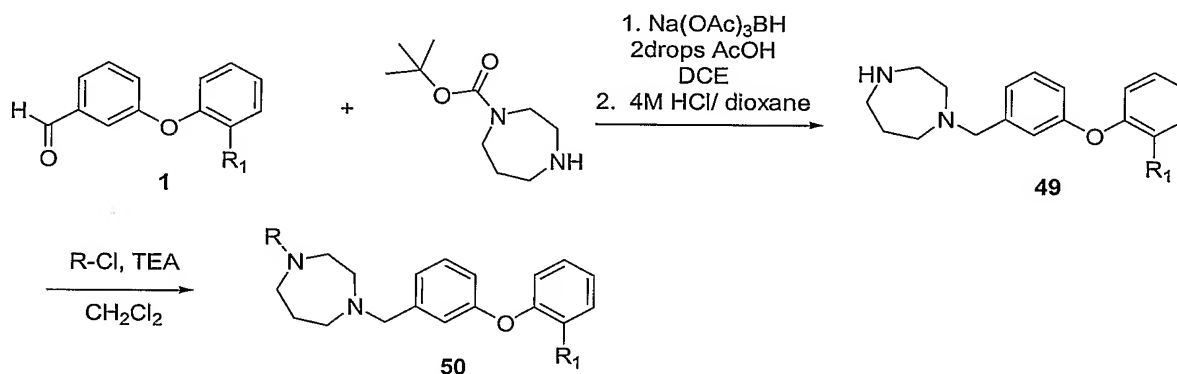
48: N-Ethyl-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide



To a solution of amine 47 in dichloromethane was added triethylamine (0.41 mL, 2.9 mmol) and phenylacetyl chloride (86  $\mu$ L, 0.65 mmol). The resultant solution was stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated to provide the crude product that was purified by flash chromatography (95:5 ethyl acetate:hexanes w/ 0.5% TEA).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): 459, ret. time = 1.62 min.

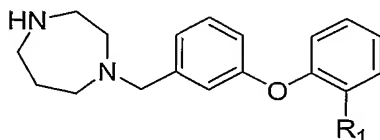
#### 10 Preparation of [4-(3-Aryloxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-alkanone

Scheme 16:



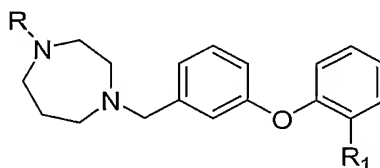
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#### 49: 1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane

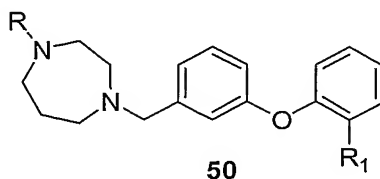


To a flamed 250 mL round bottomed flask charged with N<sub>2</sub> was added dichloroethane (100mL), 3-phenoxy-benzaldehyde (1-1, 4.13 mL, 24 mmol, 0.96 eq), [1,4]diazepane-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (5.03 g, 25 mmol, 1.0 eq), sodium triacetoxy-borohydride (15.9 g, 75 mmol, 3 eq), and two drops of acetic acid. The solution was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched by slow addition of methyl alcohol (5mL) and water (50 mL), extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, washed with 1N NaOH, brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C to provide a yellow oil. The residue was dissolved in 4M HCl in dioxane (35 mL), stirred for two hours and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C to provide a white solid. Trituration with diethylether afforded 8.0 g (90%) of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane 49 as the bis-hydrochloride salt. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 283, ret. time: 0.94 min.

50: [4-(3-Aryloxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-alkanone

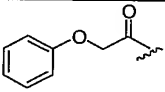
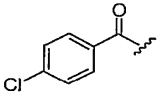
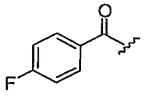
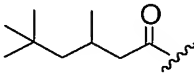
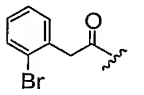
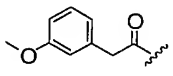
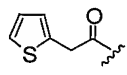
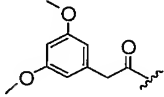
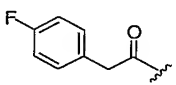
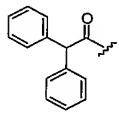
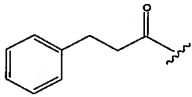
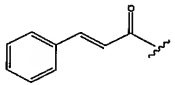
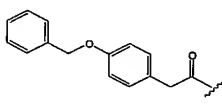


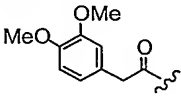
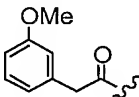
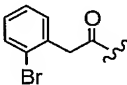
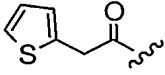
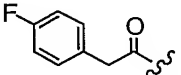
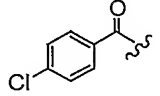
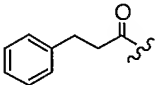
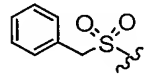
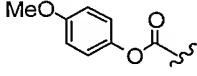
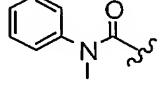
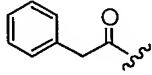
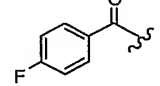
To a scintillation vial was added 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane, 49 (178 mg, 0.5 mmol), triethylamine (0.2 mL, 1.5 mmol), acid chloride (R-Cl/ structures are in the data sheets, 0.5 mmol) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL). The solution was placed on an orbital shaker overnight, washed with 1N HCl (3x5mL), NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (3x5mL), brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40 °C to provide a yellow oil. Flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Biotage 10 g column, eluent: 95:5:0.5 ethyl acetate/hexanes/triethyl amine) afforded a residue which was dissolved in 4M HCl in dioxane (10 mL), stirred for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C to provide a white powder. Trituration with diethylether afforded 50 as the hydrochloride salt.



- 50-1: 2-Phenoxy-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 50-2: (4-Chloro-phenyl)-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-methanone  
 50-3: (4-Fluoro-phenyl)-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-methanone  
 5 50-4: 3,5,5-Trimethyl-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-hexan-1-one  
 50-5: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 50-6: 2-(3-Methoxy-phenyl)-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 50-7: 1-[4-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-2-thiophen-2-yl-ethanone  
 50-8: 2-(3,5-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 10 50-9: 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 50-10: 1-[4-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-2,2-diphenyl-ethanone  
 50-11: 1-[4-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propan-1-one  
 50-12: 1-[4-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-3-phenyl-propenone  
 50-13: 2-(4-Benzoyloxy-phenyl)-1-[4-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl]-ethanone  
 15 50-14: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-ethanone  
 50-15: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-2-(3-methoxy phenyl)-ethanone  
 50-16: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-ethanone  
 20 50-17: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-ethanone  
 50-18: 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-ethanone  
 50-19: (4-Chloro-phenyl)-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-methanone  
 25 50-20: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-3-phenyl-propan-1-one  
 50-21: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-phenylmethanesulfonyl-[1,4]diazepane  
 50-22: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepane-1-carboxylic acid 4-methoxy-phenyl ester  
 30 50-23: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepane-1-carboxylic acid methyl-phenyl-amide  
 50-24: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-2-phenyl-ethanone  
 50-25: (4-Fluoro-phenyl)-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-[1,4]diazepan-1-yl}-methanone  
 35

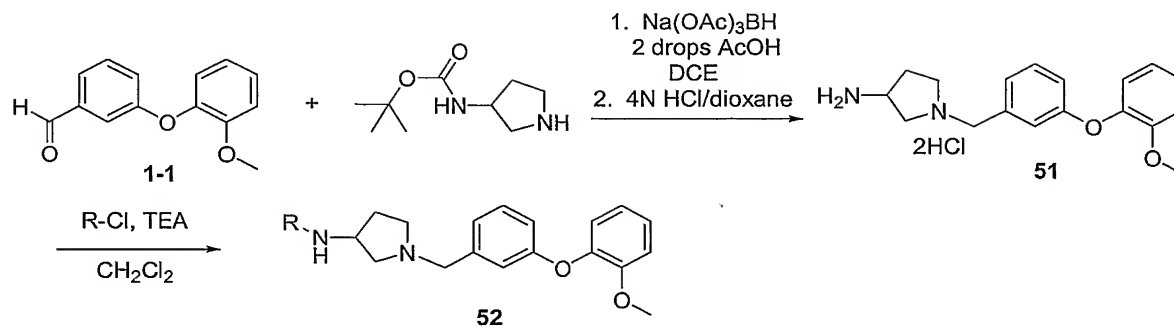
Table 10:

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention Time (min)	M+1
50-1		H	1.63	417
50-2		H	1.68	421
50-3		H	1.57	405
50-4		H	1.81	423
50-5		H	1.64	479, 481
50-6		H	1.53	431
50-7		H	1.50	407
50-8		H	1.54	461
50-9		H	1.54	419
50-10		H	1.78	477
50-11		H	1.68	415
50-12		H	1.76	413
50-13		H	2.05	507

No.	R	R <sub>1</sub>	Retention Time (min)	M+1
50-14		OMe	1.48	491
50-15		OMe	1.58	461
50-16		OMe	1.62	511
50-17		OMe	1.46	437
50-18		OMe	1.56	449
50-19		OMe	1.61	451
50-20		OMe	1.58	445
50-21		OMe	1.62	467
50-22		OMe	1.60	463
50-23		OMe	1.52	446
50-24		OMe	1.51	431
50-25		OMe	1.47	435

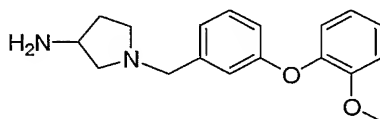
Preparation of 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine derivatives

Scheme 17:



5

51: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine



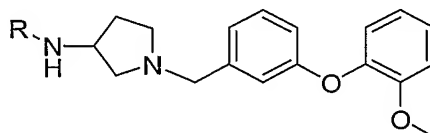
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Experimental procedure followed that of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane 49.

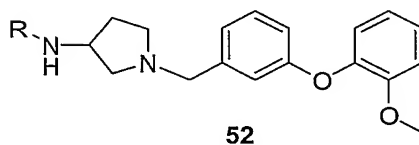
 $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 299, ret. time = 0.85 min.

52: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine derivatives

15



Experimental procedure followed that of 50.



20

52-1: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide

52-2: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide

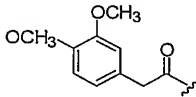
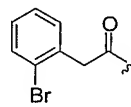
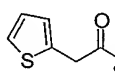
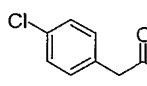
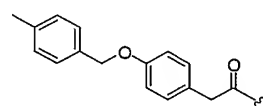
25

52-3: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide

- 52-4: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide  
 52-5: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-[4-(4-methyl-benzyloxy)-phenyl]-acetamide

5

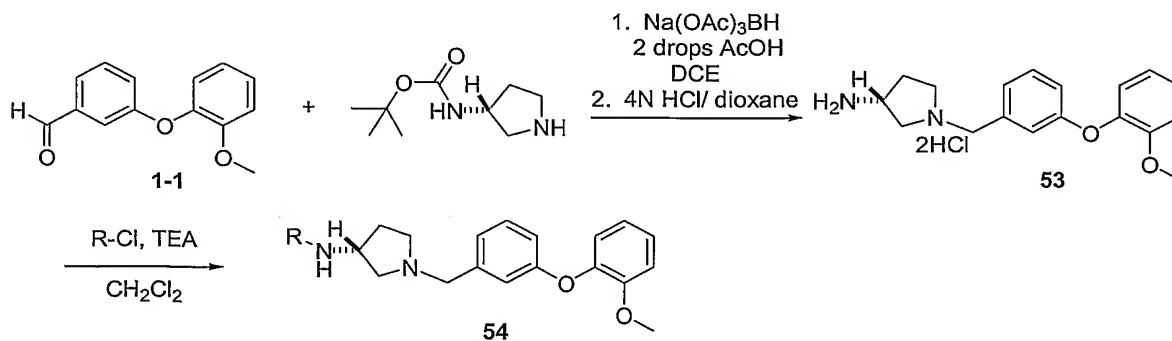
Table 11

No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
52-1		1.61	477
52-2		1.59	497,495
52-3		1.47	423
52-4		1.84	451
52-5		2.09	523

10

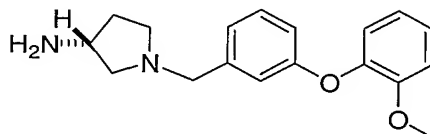
Preparation of 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-(R)-ylamine derivatives

15 Scheme 18:



53: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-(R)-ylamine

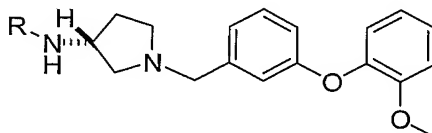
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Experimental procedure followed that of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane 49.

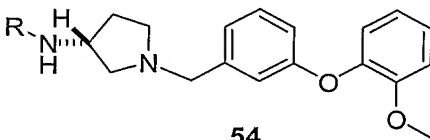
<sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 299, ret. time = 0.85

10 54: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-(R)-ylamine derivatives



Experimental procedure followed that of 50.

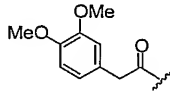
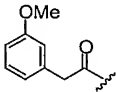
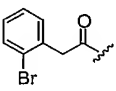
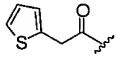
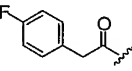
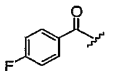
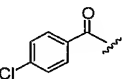
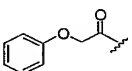
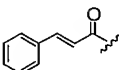
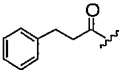
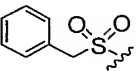
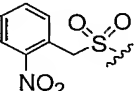
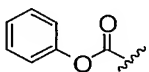
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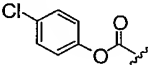
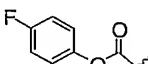
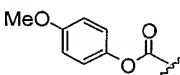
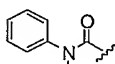
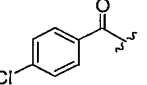


- 20 54-1: (R)-2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide
- 54-2: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-acetamide
- 54-3: (R)-2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide
- 25 54-4: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide
- 54-5: (R)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide
- 54-6: (R)-4-Fluoro-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-benzamide
- 30 54-7: (R)-4-Chloro-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-benzamide
- 54-8: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-phenoxy-acetamide
- 54-9: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-3-phenyl-acrylamide
- 54-10: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-3-phenyl-propionamide

- 54-11: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-C-phenyl-methanesulfonamide
- 54-12: (R)-N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-C-(2-nitro-phenyl)-methanesulfonamide
- 5 54-13: (R)-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid phenyl ester
- 54-14: (R)-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid 4-chloro-phenyl ester
- 54-15: (R)-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid 4-fluoro-phenyl ester
- 10 54-16: (R)-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid 4-methoxy-phenyl ester
- 54-17: (R)-3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-1-methyl-1-phenyl-urea
- 54-18: (R)-4-Chloro-N-(4-chloro-benzoyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-benzamide
- 15

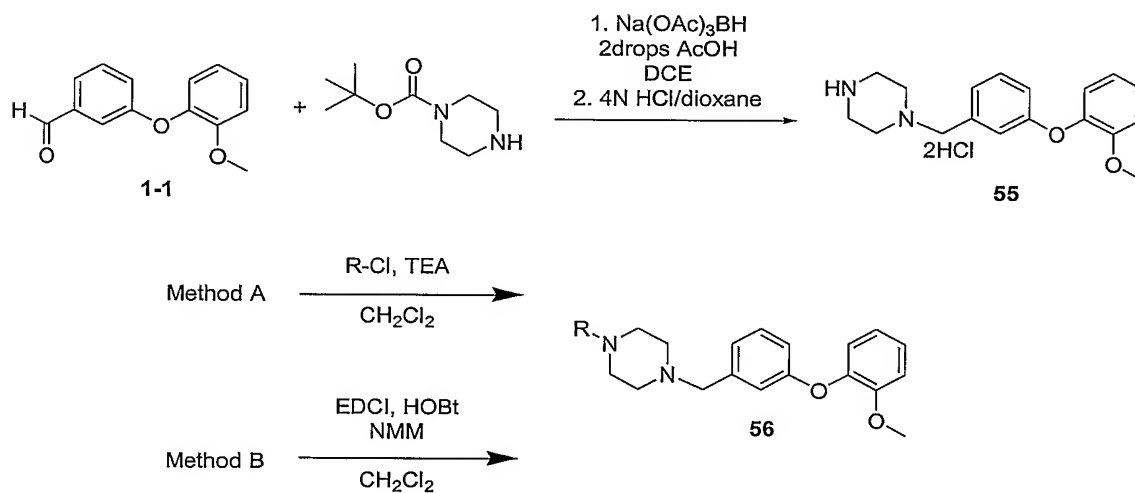
Table 12

No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
54-1		1.57	477
54-2		1.70	447
54-3		1.90	496
54-4		1.76	423
54-5		1.72	435
54-6		1.72	421
54-7		1.84	437
54-8		1.74	433
54-9		1.61	429
54-10		1.69	431
54-11		1.68	453
54-12		1.69	498
54-13		1.70	419

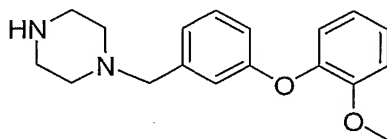
No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
54-14		1.80	453
54-15		1.73	437
54-16		1.56	449
54-17		1.55	432
54-18		2.25	575

Preparation of 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine derivatives

Scheme 19:



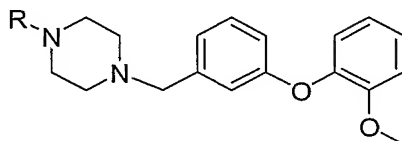
55: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine



10 Experimental procedure followed that of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane 49.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 299, ret.time = 1.01 min.

## 56: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine derivatives

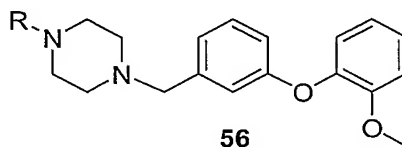


## 5 Method A:

Experimental procedure followed that of 50.

## Method B:

A solution of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI, 288 mg, 1.5 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBt, 135 mg, 1.0 mmol), and 1 mmol of the corresponding acid in methylene chloride was stirred for 20 minutes at room temperature. To the resulting solution, *N*-methylmorpholine (NMM, 0.55 mL, 5 mmol) and 1-[1-(2-methoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-ylmethyl]-piperidin-4-ylamine (55, 401 mg, 1.2 mmol) were added and the solution was allowed to stir overnight. The resulting solution was washed with 1N NaOH (2x 5mL), water (1x 5mL), brine (1x 5mL), dried over magnesium sulfate filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C. Flash chromatography (5% hexane in ethyl acetate, 0.5% TEA) provided an oil. The residue was dissolved in 4N HCl in dioxane (10 mL), stirred for two hours and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40 °C to provide a solid. Trituration with diethylether afforded 56 as the hydrochloride salt.



56-1: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-ethanone

56-2: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-ethanone

56-3: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-ethanone

56-4: 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-ethanone

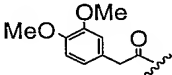
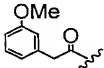
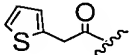
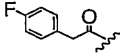
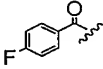
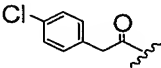
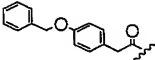
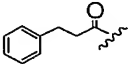
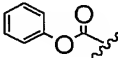
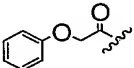
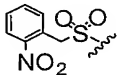
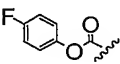

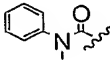
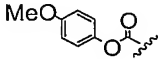
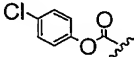
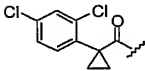
56-5: (4-Fluoro-phenyl)-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone

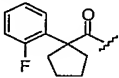
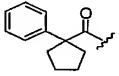
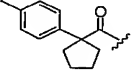
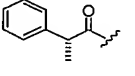
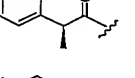
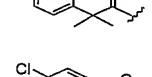
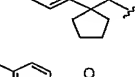
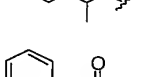
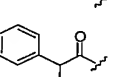
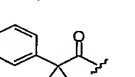
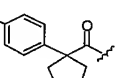
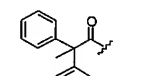
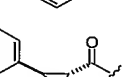
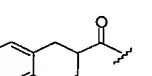
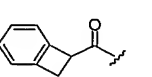
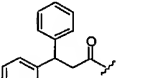

56-6: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-ethanone

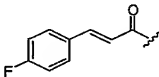
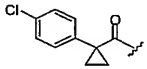
56-7: 2-(4-Benzyloxy-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-ethanone

- 56-8: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-3-phenyl-propan-1-one  
 56-9: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid phenyl ester  
 56-10: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-phenoxy-ethanone  
 56-11: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-(2-nitro-phenylmethanesulfonyl)-piperazine  
 5 56-12: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid 4-fluoro-phenyl ester  
 56-13: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2,2-diphenyl-ethanone  
 56-14: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid methyl-phenyl-amide  
 10 56-15: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid 4-methoxy-phenyl ester  
 56-16: 4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid 4-chloro-phenyl ester  
 56-17: [1-(2,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-cyclopropyl]-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone  
 15 56-18: [1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentyl]-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone  
 56-19: {4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-(1-phenyl-cyclopentyl)-methanone  
 20 56-20: {4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-(1-p-tolyl-cyclopentyl)-methanone  
 56-21: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-phenyl-propan-1-one  
 56-22: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-phenyl-propan-1-one  
 56-23: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-methyl-propan-1-one  
 25 56-24: [1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopentyl]-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone  
 56-25: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-propan-1-one  
 30 56-26: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-phenyl-ethanone  
 56-27: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2-phenyl-butan-1-one  
 56-28: {4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-(1-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-methanone  
 56-29: [1-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentyl]-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone  
 35 56-30: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-2,2-diphenyl-propan-1-one  
 56-31: {4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-(2-phenyl-cyclopropyl)-methanone  
 56-32: {4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-2-yl)-methanone  
 40 56-33: Bicyclo[4.2.0]octa-1(6),2,4-trien-7-yl-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone  
 56-34: 1-{4-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-3,3-diphenyl-propan-1-one  
 56-35: 3-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-propenone  
 45 56-36: [1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopropyl]-{4-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-methanone

Table 13

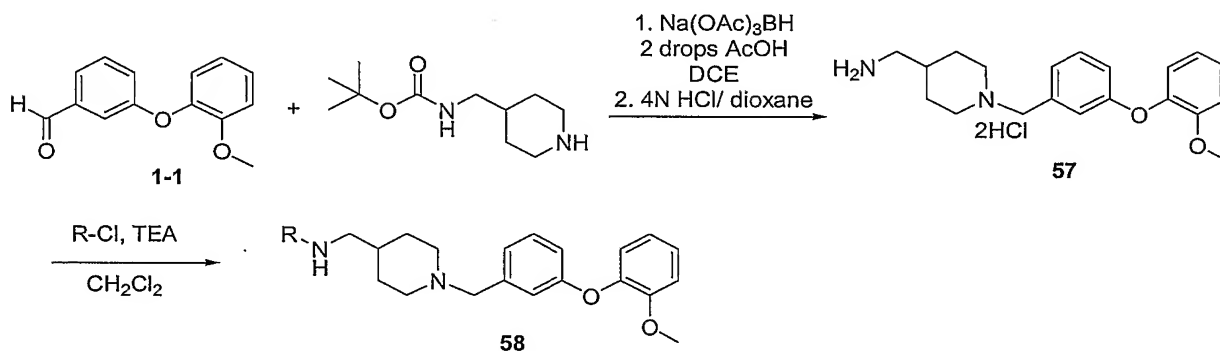
No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
56-1		1.43	477
56-2		1.59	447
56-3		1.54	423
56-4		1.65	435
56-5		1.57	421
56-6		1.70	451
56-7		1.91	523
56-8		1.62	431
56-9		1.66	419
56-10		1.60	433
56-11		1.83	498
56-12		1.72	437
56-13		1.92	493
56-14		1.58	432
56-15		1.67	449
56-16		1.86	453
56-17		1.84	513, 511

No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
56-18		1.80	490
56-19		1.84	472
56-20		1.92	486
56-21		1.64	432
56-22		1.64	432
56-23		1.80	479
56-24		1.95	505
56-25		1.78	466
56-26		1.55	418
56-27		1.69	445
56-28		1.60	443
56-29		1.88	490
56-30		1.95	508
56-31		1.64	443
56-32		1.71	457
56-33		1.57	429
56-34		1.89	508

No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
56-35		1.68	448
56-36		1.81	478, 476

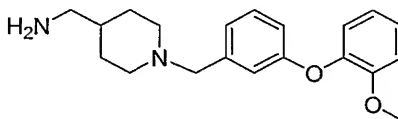
Preparation of  $\alpha$ -{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-methylamine derivatives

5 Scheme 20:



10

57:  $\alpha$ -{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-methylamine

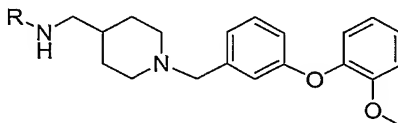


15

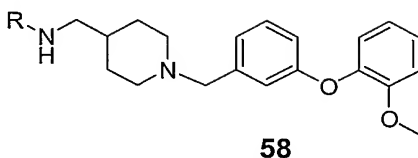
Experimental procedure followed that of 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-[1,4]diazepane 49.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): 327, ret.time = 0.95 min.

20 58:  $\alpha$ -{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-methylamine derivatives

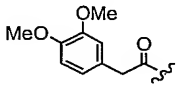
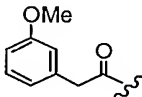
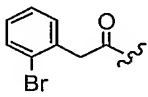
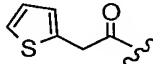
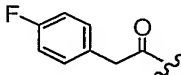
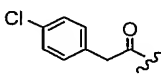
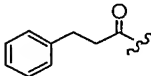
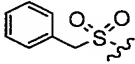
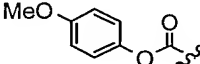
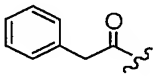
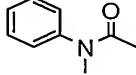
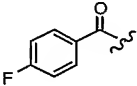


Experimental procedure followed that of 50.

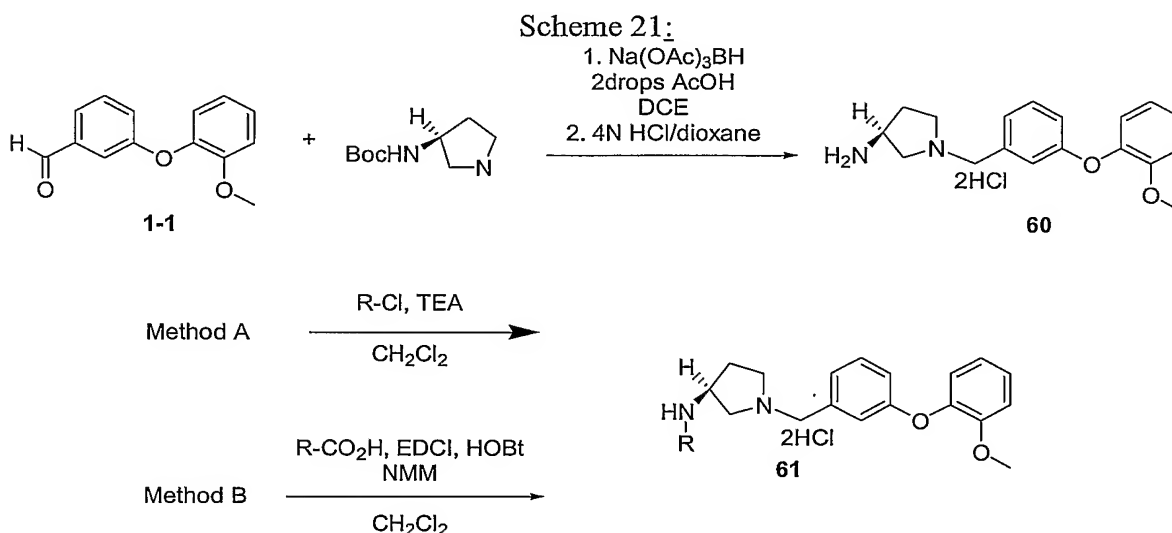


- 5
- 58-1: 2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-[2-(3,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-acetyl]-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-acetamide
- 58-2: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-acetamide
- 10 58-3: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-acetamide
- 58-4: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-2-thiophen-2-yl-acetamide
- 58-5: 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-acetamide
- 15 58-6: 2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-acetamide
- 58-7: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-3-phenyl-propionamide
- 20 58-8: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}- $\alpha$ -phenyl-methanesulfonamide
- 58-9: {1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-carbamic acid 4-methoxy-phenyl ester
- 58-10: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-2-phenyl-acetamide
- 25 58-11: 3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-1-methyl-1-phenyl-urea
- 58-12: 4-Fluoro-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylmethyl}-benzamide

Table 14

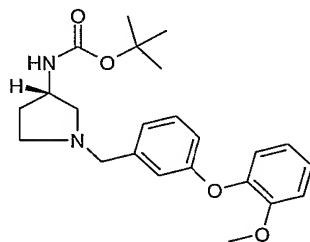
No.	R	Retention Time (min)	M+1
58-1		1.66	683
58-2		1.52	476
58-3		1.60	523, 521
58-4		1.48	451
58-5		1.56	463
58-6		1.64	479
58-7		1.64	459
58-8		1.71	481
58-9		1.69	477
58-10		1.62	445
58-11		1.51	460
58-12		1.51	449

## Preparation of 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine derivatives



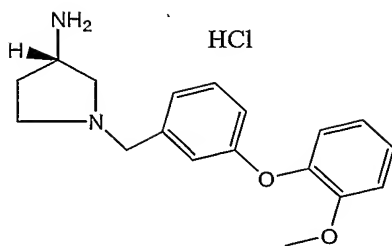
5

## 59: {1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester



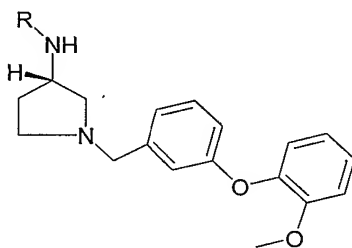
A solution of pyrrolidin-3-yl-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (1.30g, 6.98 mmol), 3-  
 10 phenoxy benzaldehyde (1-1, 1.5g, 6.57 mmol),  $\text{Na(OAc)}_3\text{BH}$  (4.2g, 19.82 mmol) and acetic  
 acid (0.5 mL) was stirred in methylene chloride (50 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen  
 for 24 hrs. The resulting solution was washed with 1 N NaOH (3 x 100 mL), dried over  
 magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide a crude oil,  
 which was used without further purification.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned  
 15 structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): Formic Acid-Standard,  $\text{M}+1 = 399$ , ret. time = 1.35 min.

## 60: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine



{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester was dissolved in 30 mL of 4N HCl in dioxane, stirred at 0°C for 15 min and allowed to warm to room temperature over 1.5 hrs. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and triturated in diethylether to provide 2.34 g (96%) of 1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine 60 as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES<sup>+</sup>): Formic Acid-Standard, M+1 = 299, ret. time = 0.76 min.

61: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine derivatives



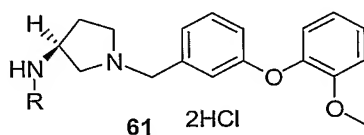
#### Method A:

To a solution of 1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine 60 (186 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added triethylamine (0.2mL, 1.5 mmol) and acid chloride (0.5 mmol). The solution was stirred overnight at room temperature and concentrated in *vacuo* to provide an oil. Flash chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (5% hexane in ethyl acetate with 0.5% triethyl amine) provided 61 as an oil which was converted to its HCl salt by treatment with 4N HCl in dioxane. Trituration with diethyl ether afforded 61 as a white powder.

#### Method B:

A solution of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI, 288 mg, 1.5 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (HOBT, 135 mg, 1.0 mmol), and 1 mmol

of the corresponding acid in methylene chloride was stirred for 20 minutes. To the resulting solution, *N*-methyldmorpholine (NMM, 0.55 mL, 5 mmol) and 1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-ylamine (60, 401 mg, 1.2 mmol) were added and the solution was allowed to stir at room temperature overnight. The resulting solution was washed with 1N NaOH (2 x 5mL), water (1 x 5mL), brine (1 x 5mL), dried over magnesium sulfate filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40 °C. Flash chromatography (5% hexane in ethyl acetate, 0.5% TEA) provided an oil. The residue was dissolved in 4N HCl in dioxane (10 mL), stirred for two hours and concentrated under reduced pressure at 40°C to provide a solid. Trituration with diethyl ether afforded 61 as the hydrochloride salt.



61-1: (S)-2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide.

61-2: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-(3-methoxy-phenyl)-acetamide

61-3: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide

61-4: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-thiophene-2-yl-acetamide

61-5: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-3-phenyl-propionamide

61-6: (S)-4-Flouro-*N*-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-benzamide

61-7: (S)-2-(4-Flouro-phenyl)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide

61-8: (S)-2-(3,4-Dimethoxy-phenyl)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide

61-9: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-benzenesulfonamide

61-10: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-3-phenyl-acrylamide

61-11: (S)-1-(2,4-Dichloro-phenyl)-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

61-12: (S)-1-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-cyclopentecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-

benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

61-13: (S)-1-Phenyl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

61-14: (S)-1-*p*-Tolyl-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

61-15: (S)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-2-*p*-tolyl-isobutyramide

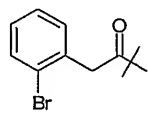
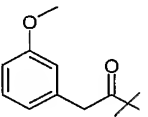
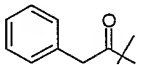
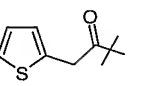
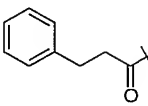
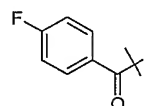
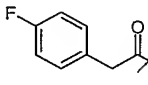
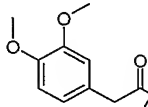
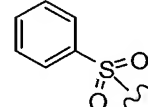
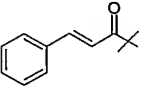
61-16: (S)-1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

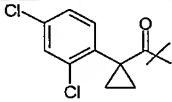
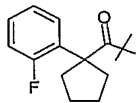
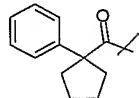
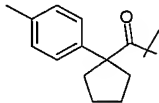
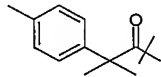
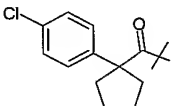
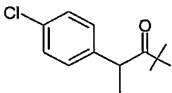
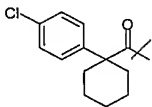
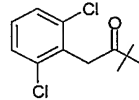
61-17: (S)-2-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-*N*-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-propionamide

61-18: (S)-1-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid {1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-amide

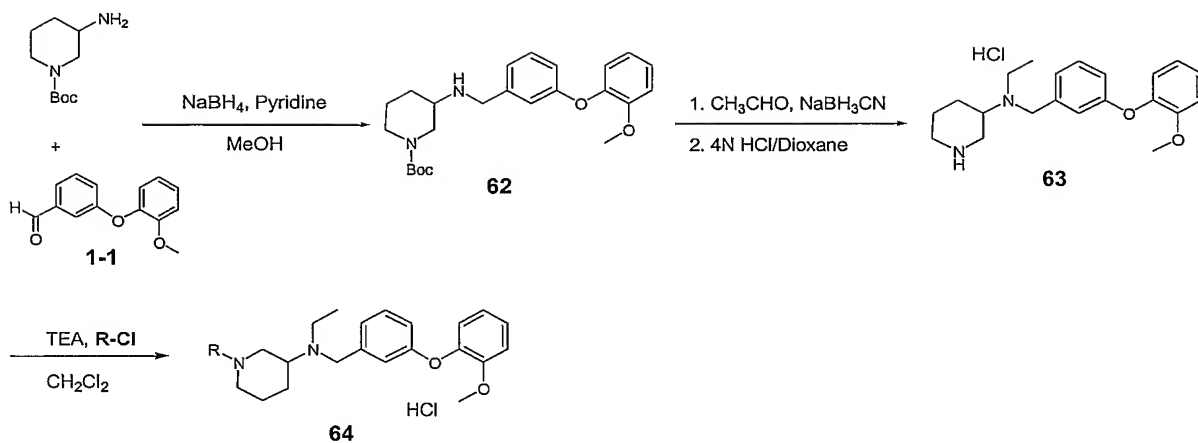
61-19: (S)-2-(2,6-Dichloro-phenyl)-N-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-pyrrolidin-3-yl}-acetamide

Table 15

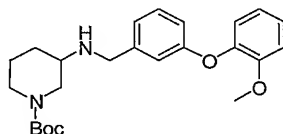
No.	R	Retention time (min)	M+1
61-1		1.62	495
61-2		1.61	447
61-3		1.51	417
61-4		1.46	424
61-5		1.57	432
61-6		1.63	421
61-7		1.54	435
61-8		1.45	478
61-9		1.6	453
61-10		1.72	429

No.	R	Retention time (min)	M+1
61-11		1.99	511
61-12		1.88	489
61-13		1.92	471
61-14		2	485
61-15		1.9	479
61-16		2	505
61-17		1.84	465
61-18		2.12	519
61-19		1.75	485

Preparation of Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-3-yl-amine derivatives

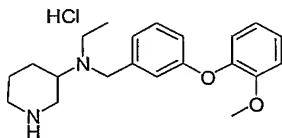


5 62: 3-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzylamino]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



A solution of 3-amino-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2.35 g, 11.7 mmol), aldehyde 1-1 (2.94 g, 12.9 mmol), pyridine (0.5 ml) in methanol (30 mLs) was heated to reflux at 70°C for 24 hours. The solution was cooled to 0°C. While stirring over ice, 10  $\text{NaBH}_4$  (443mg, 11.7 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred overnight (warming to room temperature) and was quenched with 1 N  $\text{HCl}$ . The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 200 mL), washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (2 x 100 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to provide 3-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzylamino]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester **62** as an oil, which was used without further 15 purification.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR is consistent with the assigned structure.

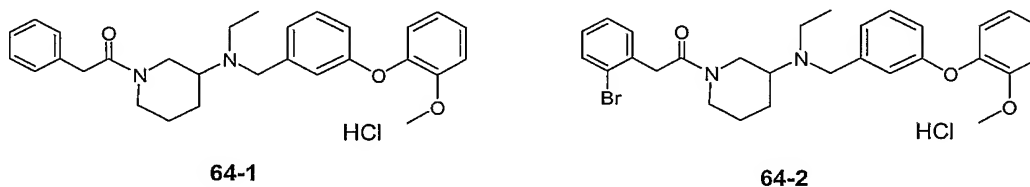
63: Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-3-yl-amine



A solution of 3-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzylamino]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid 20 tert-butyl ester (4.8 g, 11.7 mmol), aldehyde 1-1 (1.54g, 35 mmol), and  $\text{NaBH}_3\text{CN}$  (735 mg, 11.7 mmol) in methanol (60 mL) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The resulting

reaction solution was then taken up in ethyl acetate (3 x 100 mL), washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (3x100 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. Flash chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (10% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided 3-{ethyl-[3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as an oil, which was used without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+): Formic Acid-Standard, M+1 = 441, ret. time = 1.74 min. To the crude product 3-{ethyl-[3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester 30 mL of 4 M HCl in dioxane was added, stirred for 15 minutes and allowed to warm to room temperature over 1.5 hrs.. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and triturated with diethyl ether to afford 0.73g (18%) of ethyl-[3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-3-yl-amine 63 as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR is consistent with the assigned structure. LC-MS (ES+):Formic Acid-Standard, M+1 = 341, ret. time = 1.39 min.

## 64: Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-3-yl-amine derivatives



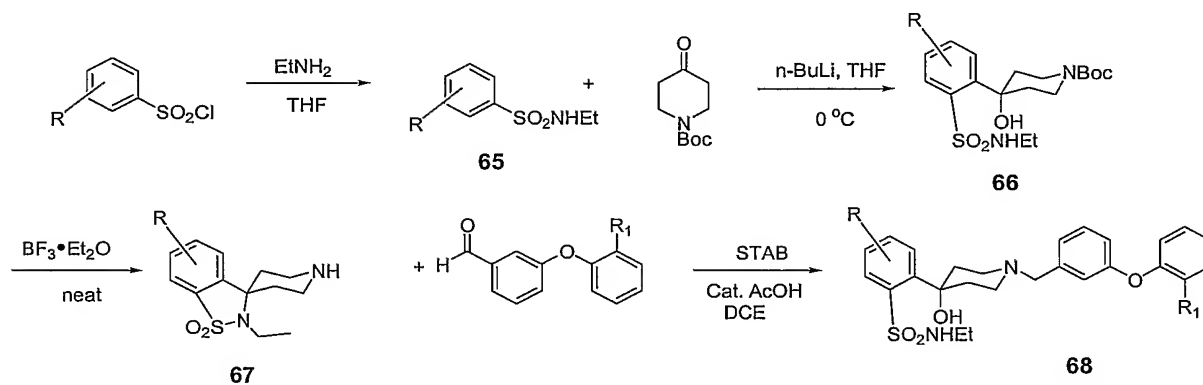
To a solution of ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-3-yl-amine 63 (170 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added triethylamine (0.2mL, 1.5 mmol) and acid chloride (0.5 mmol). The reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature and concentrated in *vacuo* to provide an oil. Flash chromatography on SiO<sub>2</sub> (40% hexanes in ethyl acetate with 0.5% TEA) provided 64, as an oil which was converted to its HCl salt by treatment with 4.0 M HCl in dioxane. The product was triturated in diethyl ether to afford a powder.

64-1: 1-(3-{Ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-ethanone

64-2: 2-(2-Bromo-phenyl)-1-(3-{ethyl-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-amino}-piperidin-1-yl)-ethanone

Preparation of N-ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-benzenesulfonamide

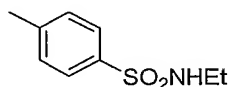
5 Scheme 23:



65: Benzenesulfonamide

- 10 To a solution of benzenesulfonyl chloride (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (1 mL per mmol benzenesulfonyl chloride), amine (2.2 eq) was added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1.5h. Then sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (20 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated to yield a desired product as a white solid or colorless oil. The crude material was pure enough to be used in the next step.
- 15

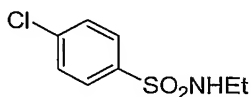
20 65-1: N-Ethyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 100% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

25

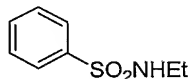
65-2: 4-Chloro-N-ethyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 221 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.29 (HPLC system A).

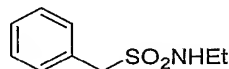
5

65-3: N-Ethyl-benzenesulfonamide



10

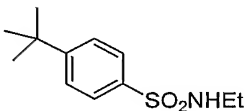
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil (yield 100%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 186 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.88 (HPLC system A).

15 65-4: N-Ethyl- $\alpha$ -phenyl-methanesulfonamide

20

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

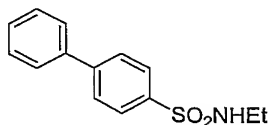
25 65-5: 4-tert-Butyl-N-ethyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid (yield 100%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 242 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.77 (HPLC system A).

30

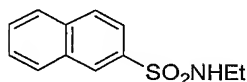
65-6: Biphenyl-4-sulfonic acid ethylamide



35

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid (yield 100%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 262 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.63 (HPLC system A).

5 65-7: Naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid ethylamide



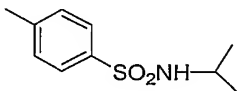
10 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid (yield 100%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 236 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.39 (HPLC system A).

65-8: 4-N-Dimethyl-benzenesulfonamide



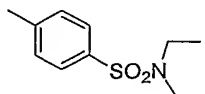
15 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 186 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.91 (HPLC system A).

20 65-9: N-Isopropyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



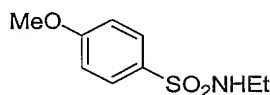
25 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 214 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.35 (HPLC system A).

30 65-10: N,N-Diethyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



35 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 228 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.72 (HPLC system A).

65-11: N-Ethyl-4-methoxy-benzenesulfonamide



5

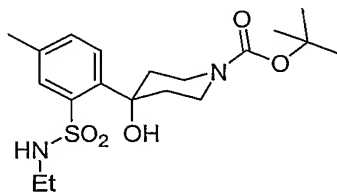
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 100% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 216 (M+1), ret. time, 1.99 (HPLC system A).

10 66: Substituted 4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of benzenesulfonamide 91 (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (5 mL per mmol benzenesulfonamide) under Ar, *n*-BuLi (2.1 eq, 1.6 M in Hexane) was added dropwise at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 40 min. Then *tert*-butyl 4-oxo-piperidinecarboxylate (1.1 eq) in THF (1 mL per mmol *tert*-butyl 4-oxo-piperidinecarboxylate) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight. H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3x10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified using silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (1/4 to 1/2), to give the desired product 66 (yield 35-75%).

20

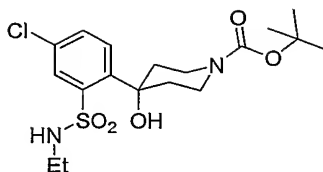
66-1: 4-(2-Ethylsulfamoyl-4-methyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



25

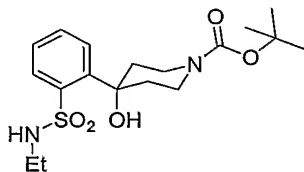
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 88% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

30 66-2: 4-(4-Chloro-2-ethylsulfamoyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



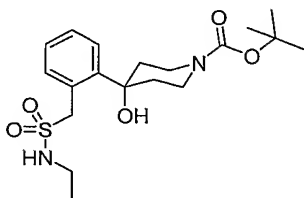
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil (yield 76%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI), M/Z, 417 (M-1), ret. time, 2.98 (HPLC system A).

66-3: 4-(2-Ethylsulfonyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 62% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI), M/Z, 383 (M-1), ret. time, 2.78 (HPLC system A).

66-4: 4-(2-Ethylsulfonylmethyl-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as white foam in 87% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

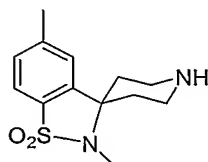
67: Spiro[1,2-benzisothiazole-3(2*H*), 4'-piperdines-ethyl-1,1-dioxide]

A 50 mL round-bottom flask was charged with the starting material 4-hydroxypiperidine 66 (1 eq). BF<sub>3</sub>•Et<sub>2</sub>O (7.7 eq) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at RT overnight. 1N NaOH solution was added to basify the mixture. The aqueous

phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3X15 mL). The organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The desired product 67 was recrystallized from MeOH (yield 60-90%).

67-1: Spiro[1,2-benzisothiazole-3(2*H*), 4'-piperdines-ethyl-1,1-dioxide-4-methyl]

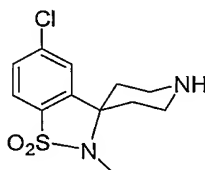
5



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 64% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 281 (M+1), ret. time, 1.14 (HPLC system A).

10

67-2: Spiro[1,2-benzisothiazole-3(2*H*), 4'-piperdines-ethyl-1,1-dioxide-4-chloro]

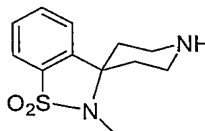


15

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 76% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 301 (M+1), ret. time, 1.16 (HPLC system A).

67-3: Spiro[1,2-benzisothiazole-3(2*H*), 4'-piperdines-ethyl-1,1-dioxide]

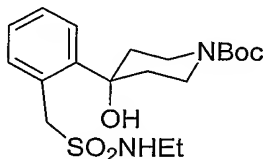
20



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 68% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 267 (M+1), ret. time, 0.98 (HPLC system A).

25

67-4: N-Ethyl- $\alpha$ -[2-(4-hydroxy-piperidin-4-yl)-phenyl]-methanesulfonamide

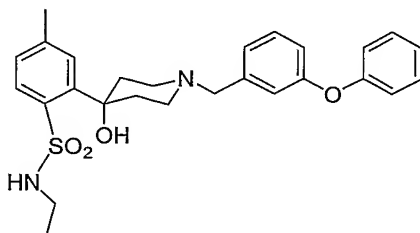


5           The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 100% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI $^+$ ), M/Z, 300 (M+1), ret. time, 0.78 (HPLC system A).

68:       Substituted    N-Ethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-5-methyl-  
10   benzenesulfonamide

          To a solution of piperidine 67 (1 eq) in anhydrous dichloroethane (10 mL per mmol piperidine 67), aromatic aldehyde 1 (1.1 eq) and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.6 eq) were added. Cat. AcOH was added (1 drop). The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. Then sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The  
15   aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3X10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified, using chromatography on silica gel, to give the desired product 68. The formate salt or HCl salt was prepared by treating a solution of free base in Et<sub>2</sub>O with 1M formic acid or 1M HCl solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O.

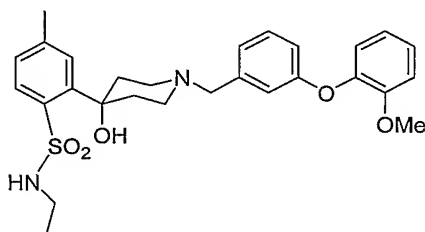
20   68-1: N-Ethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-5-methyl-  
      benzenesulfonamide



25           The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 74% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the

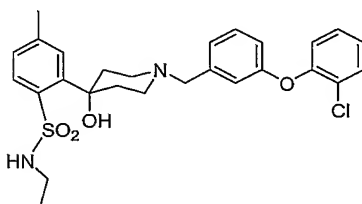
assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ), M/Z, 481 (M+1), ret. time, 1.86 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$ : C, 67.47; H, 6.71; N, 5.83. Found: C, 67.08; H, 6.76; N, 5.75.

68-2: N-Ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-5-methyl-  
5 benzenesulfonamide



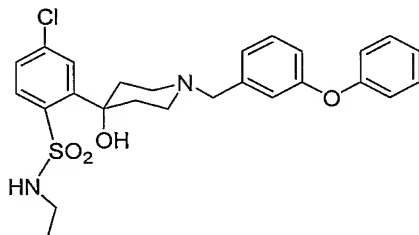
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 59% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ), M/Z, 511 (M+1), ret. time, 1.76 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ : C, 60.61; H, 6.66; N, 4.87. Found: C, 60.52; H, 6.52; N, 4.71.

68-3: 2-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-hydroxy-piperidin-4-yl}-N-ethyl-5-methyl-  
benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 65% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ), M/Z, 515 (M+1), ret. time, 1.83 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.75\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$ : C, 60.65; H, 5.96; N, 5.10. Found: C, 60.70; H, 5.96; N, 5.08.

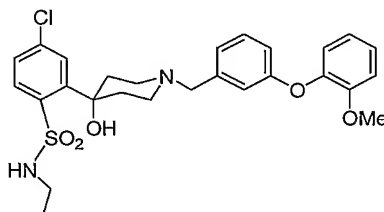
68-4: 5-Chloro-N-ethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzenesulfonamide



5 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 60% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 501 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.79 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 58.51; H, 5.78; N, 5.05. Found: C, 58.50; H, 5.55; N, 4.97.

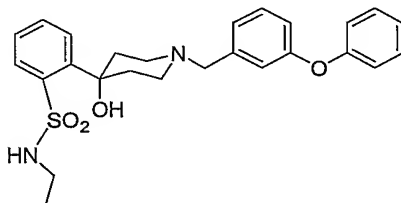
10

68-5: 5-Chloro-N-ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-benzenesulfonamide



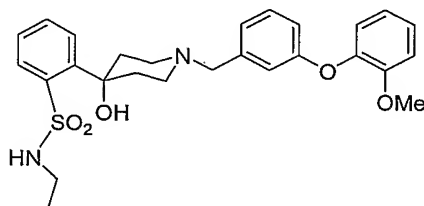
15 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 40% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 532 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.81 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 1.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 56.00; H, 5.98; N, 4.66. Found: C, 56.03; H, 5.83; N, 4.36.

20 68-6: N-Ethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-benzenesulfonamide



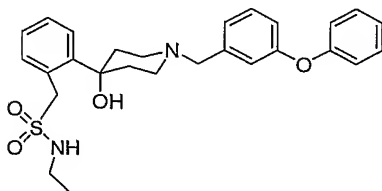
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 53% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 467 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.74 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 61.43; H, 6.56; N, 5.21. Found: C, 61.65; H, 6.16; N, 4.83.

68-7: N-Ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-benzenesulfonamide



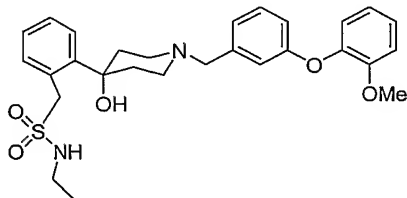
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid (yield 53%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 497 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.63 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$ ; C, 61.97; H, 6.32; N, 5.16. Found: C, 61.68; H, 6.39; N, 5.03.

68-8: N-Ethyl- $\alpha$ -{2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-phenyl}-methanesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 33% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 481 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.61 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 62.26; H, 6.62; N, 5.19. Found: C, 62.20; H, 6.64; N, 5.05.

68-9: N-Ethyl-C-(2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-phenyl)-methanesulfonamide

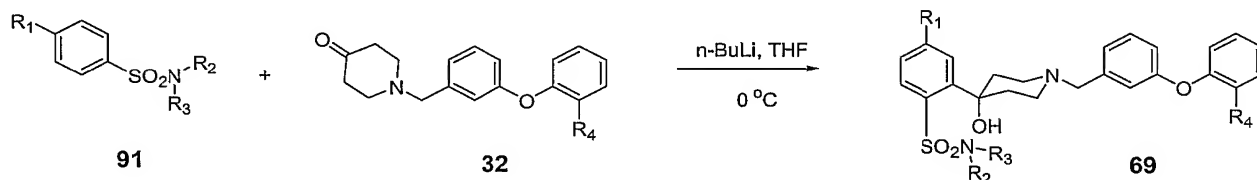


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The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 52% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 511 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.67 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 58.77; H, 6.80; N, 4.73. Found: C, 58.89; H, 6.50; N, 4.45.

10

Scheme 24:

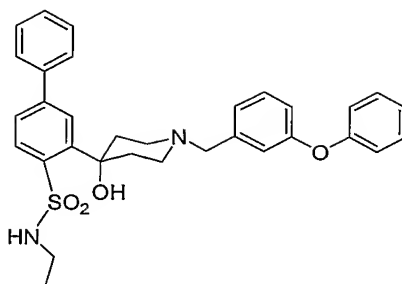


15 69: 4-aryl-4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidine

To a solution of benzenesulfonamide 91 (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (5 mL per mmol sulfonamide) under Ar,  $n\text{-BuLi}$  (2 eq, 2.5M solution in hexane) was added dropwise at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The mixture was stirred at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 min, then RT for 15 min. Piperidone 32 (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (1 mL per mmol piperidone) was added. The final reaction mixture was stirred at RT overnight.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (20 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3X15 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The crude product was purified using chromatography over silica gel, to give the desired product 69. The formate salt was prepared by treating a solution of free base in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  with 1M formic acid solution in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ .

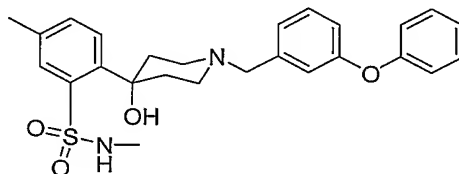
25

69-1: 3-[4-Hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-biphenyl-4-sulfonic acid ethylamide



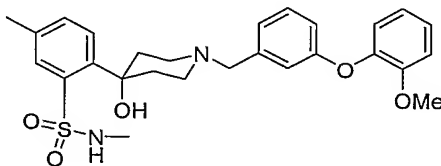
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 22% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 543 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.04 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 66.31; H, 6.24; N, 4.69. Found: C, 66.02; H, 6.21; N, 4.58.

69-2: 2-[4-Hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-4,N-dimethyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 31% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 467 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.74 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2$ ; C, 65.01; H, 6.38; N, 5.72. Found: C, 65.08; H, 6.43; N, 5.68.

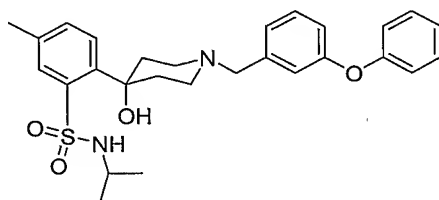
69-3: 2-{4-Hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4,N-dimethyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 15% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the

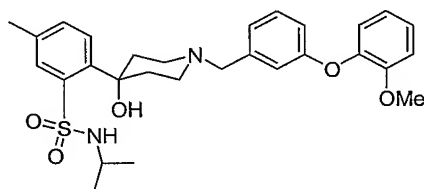
assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 497 (M+1), ret. time, 1.74 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S•0.8CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C, 60.37; H, 6.44; N, 5.03. Found: C, 60.35; H, 6.27; N, 4.86.

69-4: 2-[4-Hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-N-isopropyl-4-methyl-  
5 benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 34% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the  
10 assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 495 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S•0.25CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C, 67.04; H, 6.87; N, 5.53. Found: C, 67.06; H, 6.78; N, 5.40.

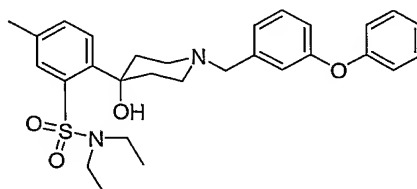
69-5: 2-{4-Hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-N-isopropyl-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



15 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 21% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 525 (M+1), ret. time, 1.97 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S•0.5CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C, 64.69; H, 6.81; N, 5.11. Found: C, 64.90; H, 6.86; N, 5.04.

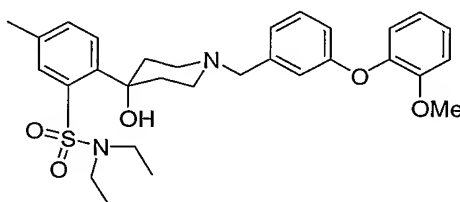
20

69-6: N,N-Diethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure (using 1 eq *n*-BuLi) and was obtained as a white solid in a 34% yield. This compound was converted into acetic acid salt. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 509 (M+1), ret. time, 2.01 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>36</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S•0.2AcOH; C, 67.82; H, 7.12; N, 5.38. Found: C, 67.75; H, 7.19; N, 5.02.

69-7: N,N-Diethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-methyl-benzenesulfonamide



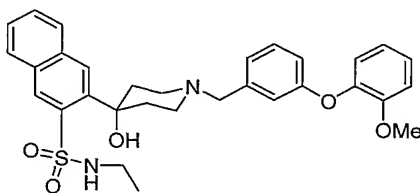
10

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure (using 1 eq *n*-BuLi) and was obtained as a white solid in a 23% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 539 (M+1), ret. time, 1.95 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S•CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•0.75H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 62.24; H, 6.99; N, 4.68. Found: C, 62.16; H, 6.89; N, 4.47.

15

69-8: 3-{4-Hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid ethylamide

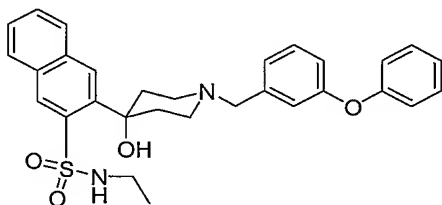
20



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 7% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 547 (M+1), ret. time, 2.05 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>31</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S•CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C, 64.85; H, 6.12; N, 4.73. Found: C, 65.08; H, 6.37; N, 4.35.

25

69-9: 3-[4-Hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid ethylamide

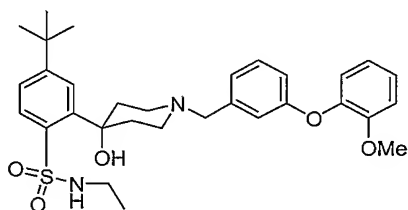


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The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 18% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 517 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.02 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 65.13; H, 6.70; N, 4.90. Found: C, 65.17; H, 6.40; N, 4.60.

10

69-10: 4-tert-Butyl-N-ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-benzenesulfonamide



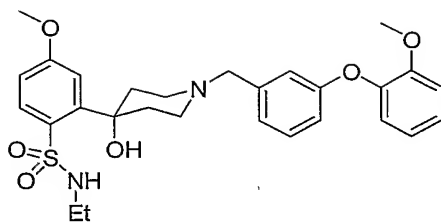
15

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 42% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 553 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 2.15 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 62.32; H, 7.19; N, 4.54. Found: C, 62.52; H, 6.92; N, 4.51.

20

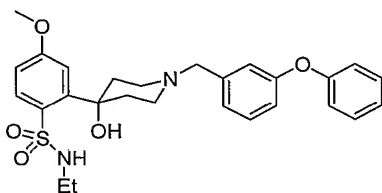
69-11: N-Ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-methoxy-benzenesulfonamide

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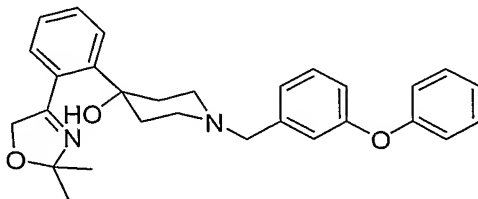
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 14% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 527 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>S•CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•1H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 58.97; H, 6.48; N, 4.74. Found: C, 58.70; H, 6.39; N, 4.50.

69-12: N-Ethyl-2-[4-hydroxy-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-4-methoxy-  
benzenesulfonamide



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 50% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 497 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>S•CH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•1.25H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 59.51; H, 6.51; N, 4.96. Found: C, 59.47; H, 6.45; N, 4.69.

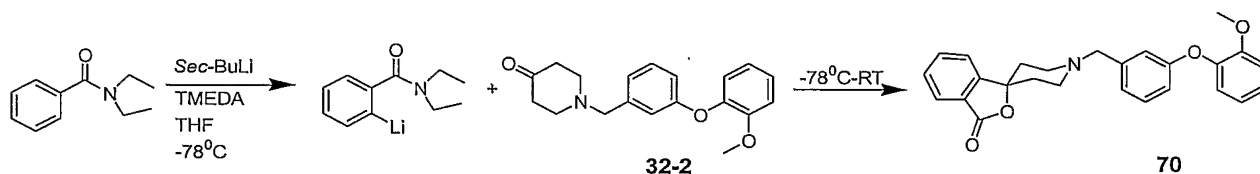
69-13: 4-[2-(2,2-Dimethyl-2,5-dihydro-oxazol-4-yl)-phenyl]-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-  
piperidin-4-ol



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white in a 36% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 457 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.29 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 71.45; H, 7.06; N, 5.38. Found: C, 71.50; H, 7.10; N, 5.24.

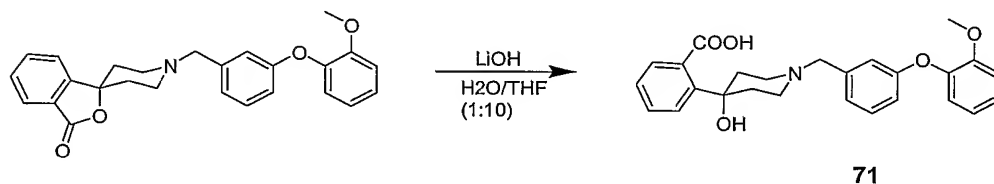
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Scheme 25:



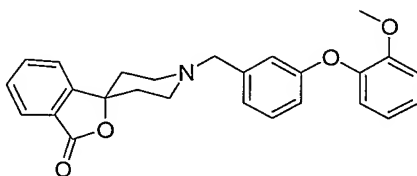
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Scheme 26:



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70: Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3*H*),4'-piperidin]-3-one,1'-[[3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)phenyl]methyl]



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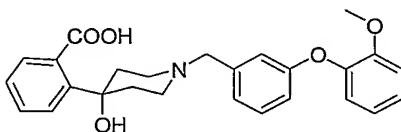
To a solution of *N,N*-diethylbenzamide (300.00 mg, 1.69 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) under Ar, TMEDA (0.25 mL, 1.69 mmol) was added. After cooling to  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ , *Sec*-BuLi (1.30 mL, 1.69 mmol, 1.3M solution in cyclohexane) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$ . Then piperidone 32-2 (525.00 mg, 1.69 mmol) in anhydrous THF (1 mL) was added. The final reaction mixture was stirred and allowed to warm from  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  to RT overnight.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3X15 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The crude product was purified using chromatography on silica gel, to give the desired product (258.00 mg, yield 37%). The HCl

25

salt was prepared by treating a solution of free base in Et<sub>2</sub>O with 1M HCl solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 415 (M+1), ret. time, 1.74 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>•HCl•1H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 66.45; H, 6.01; N, 2.98. Found: C, 66.72; H, 6.01; N, 2.97.

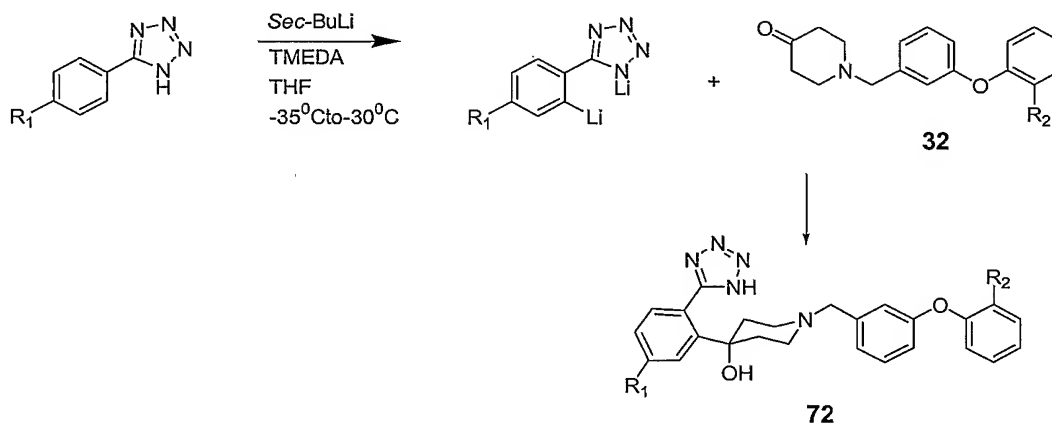
5

71: 2-{4-Hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-benzoic acid



10 To a solution of 70 (190 mg, 0.45 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL, 10:1), LiOH (109.00 mg, 4.50 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated to reflux overnight, then brought to pH 7 using aqueous 1M HCl. Sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (10 mL) was added, and the phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3X5 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The desired product was obtained by  
15 recrystallization in MeOH (50 mg, yield 25%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 432 (M-1), ret. time, 1.73 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>5</sub>•1.1H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 68.89; H, 6.47; N, 3.09. Found: C, 68.70; H, 6.77; N, 3.47.

Scheme 27:



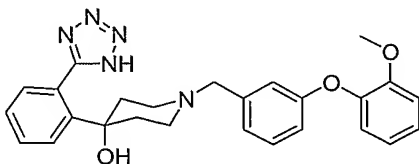
20

72: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-[2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-aryl]-piperidin-4-ol

To a solution of 5-phenyl-tetrazole (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (5 mL per mmol tetrazole) under Ar, tetramethyl-ethylenediamine (1 eq) was added. After cooling to  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . *Sec*-BuLi (3 eq, 1.3M solution in cyclohexane) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 45 min at  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~ $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Then piperidone (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (1 mL) was added. The final reaction mixture was stirred at  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5h. Sat.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The pH was adjusted to  $\sim 7$  with aqueous 1 M HCl. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with THF (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The crude product was purified using silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/MeOH (9:1), to give the desired product as a white solid.

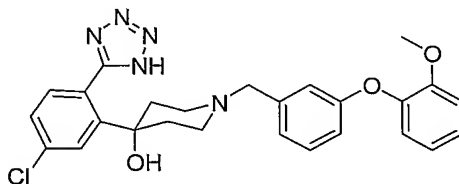
10 The product was recrystallized from MeOH.

72-1: 1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-4-[2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl]-piperidin-4-ol



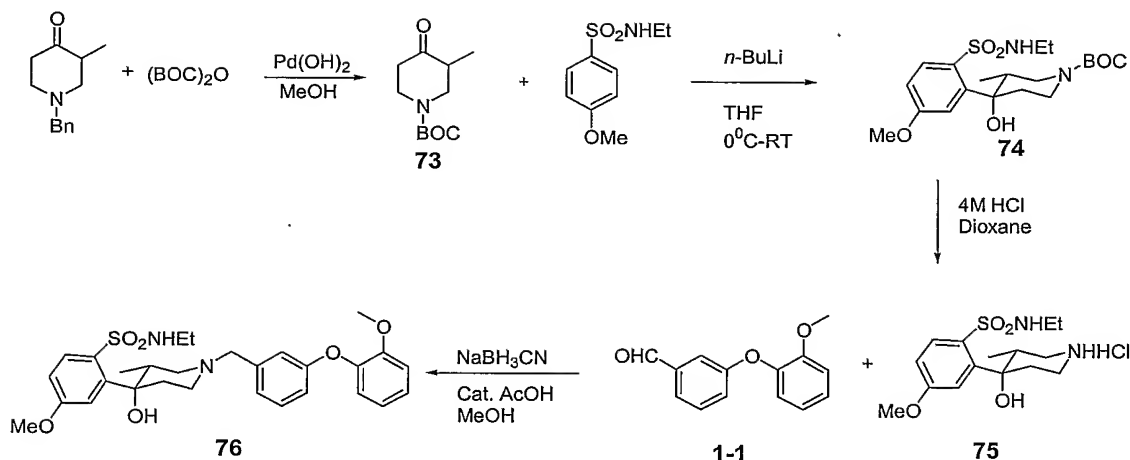
15 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 7% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $\text{M/Z}$ , 458 ( $\text{M}+1$ ), ret. time, 1.72 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot 1.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 64.21; H, 6.24; N, 14.40. Found: C, 64.01; H, 6.10; N, 14.19.

20 72-2: 4-[5-Chloro-2-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)-phenyl]-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ol



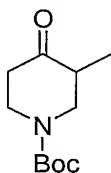
25 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in 14% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $\text{M/Z}$ , 492 ( $\text{M}+1$ ), ret. time, 1.92 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{26}\text{ClN}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot 1.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 59.96; H, 5.69; N, 13.45. Found: C, 59.96; H, 5.45; N, 13.39.

Scheme 28:



5

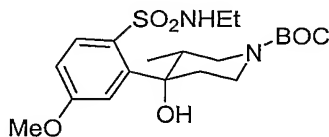
73: 3-Methyl-4-oxo-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



To a solution of 1-benzyl-3-methyl-4-piperidone (6.50 g, 31.97 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (10.46 g, 47.96 mmol) and Pd(OH)<sub>2</sub> (0.70 g, 10wt%) were added. The reaction mixture was placed under H<sub>2</sub> on a Parr shaker apparatus at 40 psi overnight at RT. The mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated. The resulting crude product was purified using silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (1/4), to give the desired product as a white solid (5.73 g, yield 84%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 158 (M-56), ret. time, 2.03 (HPLC system A).

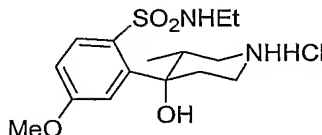
15

74: 4-(2-Ethylsulfamoyl-5-methoxy-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white foam in a 38% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure. This compound was used directly in the next step.

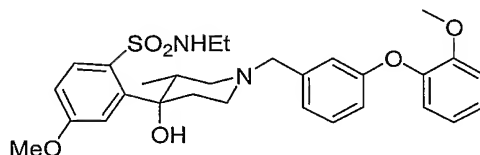
- 5 75: N-Ethyl-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidin-4-yl)-4-methoxy-benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride salt



- 10 4-(2-Ethylsulfamoyl-5-methoxy-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.38 g, 0.89 mmol) was dissolved in 4M HCl solution in dioxane (2 mL, 8.00 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT for 1h. Then the mixture was concentrated to give a white solid. The white solid was washed with Et<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) to generate 0.32g of the desired product.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure. MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 329 (M+1), ret. time, 1.25 (HPLC system A).

15

- 76: N-Ethyl-2-{4-hydroxy-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-3-methyl-piperidin-4-yl}-4-methoxy-benzenesulfonamide

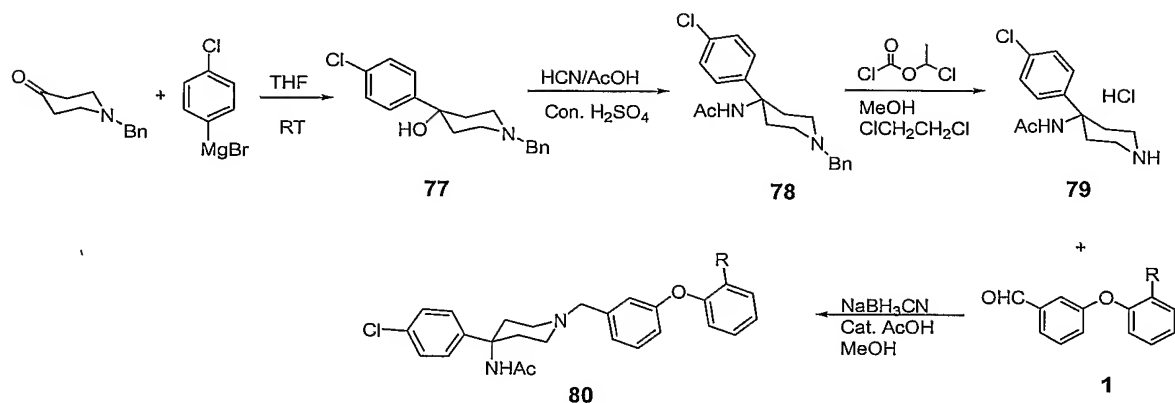


- 20 To a solution of N-ethyl-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidin-4-yl)-4-methoxy-benzenesulfonamide hydrochloride salt (1 eq) in anhydrous MeOH (10 mL per mmol piperidine), aromatic aldehyde 1-1 (1.1 eq) and sodium cyanoborohydride (1.6 eq) were added. Cat. AcOH was used to adjust pH to 6. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight. Then sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated.
- 25 The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified using chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product. The formate salt or HCl salt was prepared by treating a solution of free base in Et<sub>2</sub>O with 1M formic acid or HCl solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 541 (M+1), ret. time, 1.95 (HPLC system A);

Anal calcd for  $C_{29}H_{36}N_2O_6S \cdot CH_2O_2 \cdot 0.9H_2O$ ; C, 59.76; H, 6.65; N, 4.65. Found: C, 60.06; H, 6.53; N, 4.27.

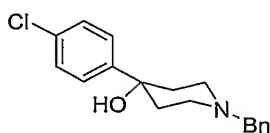
Scheme 29:

5



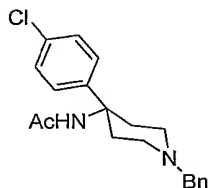
77: 1-Benzyl-4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-piperidin-4-ol

10



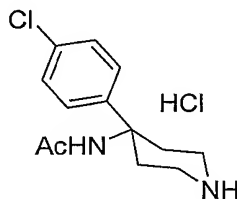
To a solution of N-benzylpiperidone (3.0 mL, 16.2 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 mL), 4-chlorophenyl magnesium bromide (25 mL, 25 mmol, 1M solution in Et<sub>2</sub>O) was added at RT. The mixture was stirred at rt for 5h. Then sat. NaCl solution (20 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (95:5), to give the desired product as a yellow oil (4.98 g, yield 100%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 302 (M+1), ret. time, 1.30 (HPLC system A)

78: N-[1-Benzyl-4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide



To a solution of acetonitrile (9 mL) in acetic acid (6 mL) was treated with concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (3 mL), and N-benzyl-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-hydroxy piperidine 77 (2.78 g, 9.20 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at rt for 2h. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and quenched with 1N NaOH solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated to give a white solid. The solid was triturated with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and Hexane to afford the desired product XH (2.11 g, yield 67%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ), M/Z, 343 (M+1), ret. time, 1.25 (HPLC system A).

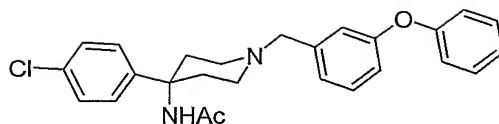
N-[4-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide hydrochloride salt (79)



15

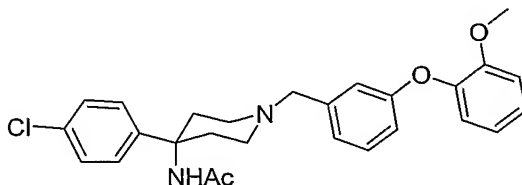
To a solution of N-[1-Benzyl-4-(4-chloro-phenyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide 78 (2.63 g, 7.68 mmol) in anhydrous dichloroethane (30 mL), 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (1.07 mL, 10.00 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated to reflux for 4h. After cooling to RT, the solvent was removed. MeOH (10 mL) was added. The mixture was heated to reflux for 4h. After removing the solvent, the residue was triturated with EtOAc to give a white solid XI (1.64 g, yield 74%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ), M/Z, 253 (M+1), ret. time, 2.31 (HPLC system A).

25 80-1: N-[4-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-acetamide



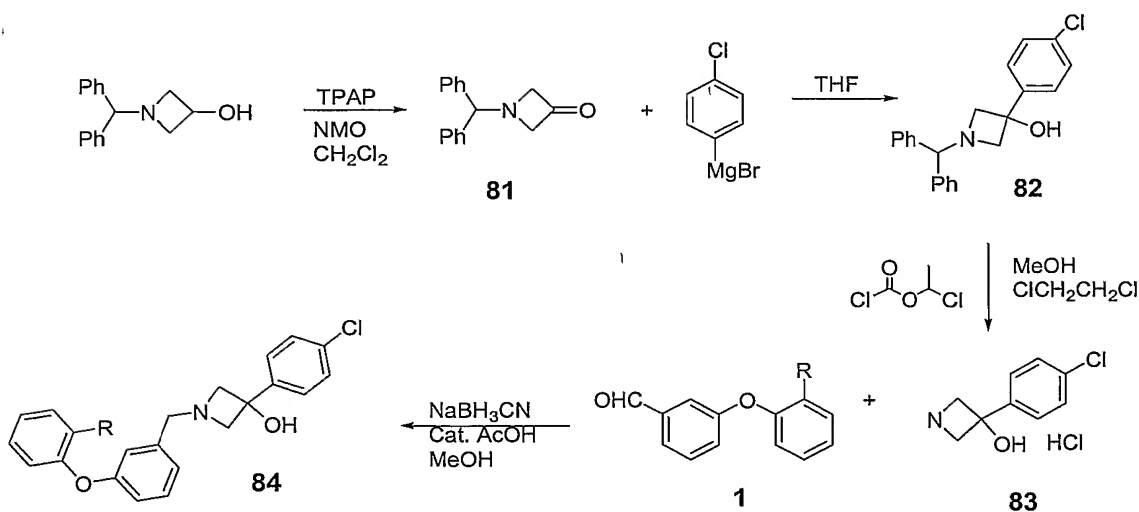
The title compound was prepared according to the experimental procedure for 76 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 53%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 435 (M+1), ret. time, 1.87 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>27</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; C, 71.80; H, 6.26; N, 6.44. Found: C, 71.49; H, 6.00; N, 6.41.

80-2: N-{4-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-acetamide

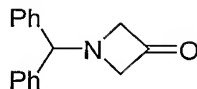


The title compound was prepared according to the experimental procedure for 76 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 46%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 465 (M+1), ret. time, 1.84 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>29</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•0.2H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 69.21; H, 6.32; N, 5.98. Found: C, 69.24; H, 6.22; N, 5.84.

Scheme 30:



## 81: 1-Benzhydryl-azetidin-3-one



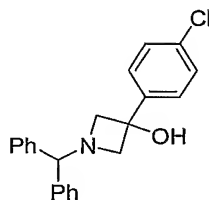
5

To a solution of 1-benzhydrylazetan-3-ol (1.08 g, 4.51 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL), tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (0.070 g, 0.2 mmol), N-methymorpholine N-oxide (1.17 g, 10 mmol) and 4A molecular sieves were added. The mixture was stirred at RT for 2h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel, eluting with hexane/EtOAc (3/2), to give 1.06 g of the desired product as a white solid in 99% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

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## 82: 1-Benzhydryl-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-azetidin-3-ol

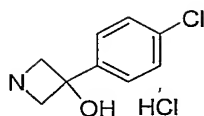
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To a solution of 4-chlorophenyl magnesium bromide (4 mL, 4.00 mmol, 1M in THF) at 0°C, ketone 81 (0.59 g, 2.50 mmol) was added. The mixture was warmed to RT and stirred for 2.5h. Then Sat. NaCl solution was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel, to give the desired product 82 (0.75 g, yield 86%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

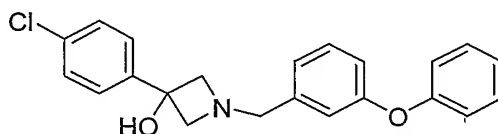
25

## 83: 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-azetidin-3-ol hydrochloride salt



The title compound was prepared according to the experimental procedure for compound 79 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 69%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 184 (M+1), ret. time, 0.51 (HPLC system A).

84-1: 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-azetidin-3-ol

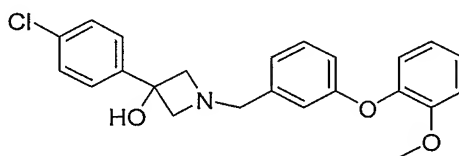


10

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 76 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 94%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 367 (M+1), ret. time, 1.81 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>20</sub>ClNO<sub>2</sub>; C, 72.23; H, 5.51; N, 3.83. Found: C, 71.98; H, 5.65; N, 3.74.

15

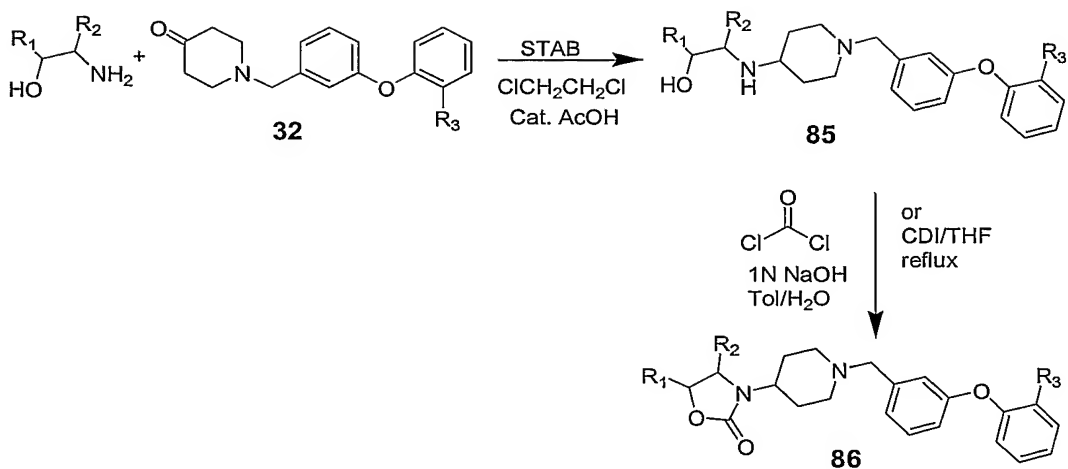
84-2: 3-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-azetidin-3-ol



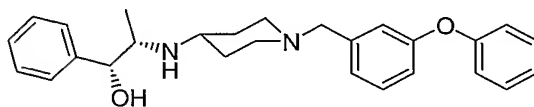
20

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 76 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 65%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 396 (M+1), ret. time, 1.78 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>22</sub>ClNO<sub>3</sub>; C, 68.23; H, 5.73; N, 3.46. Found: C, 68.27; H, 5.52; N, 3.43.

25 Scheme 31:

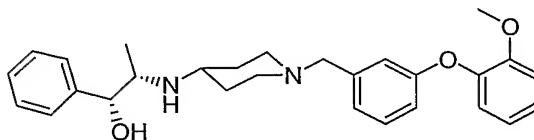


5 85-1: (1R,2S)-2-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-ylamino]-1-phenyl-propan-1-ol



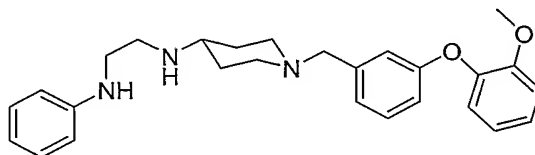
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for  
 10 68 and was obtained as a white solid (yield 80%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the  
 assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 417 (M+1), ret. time, 1.17 (HPLC system A); Anal  
 Calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•2HCl•0.9H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 64.13; H, 7.14; N, 5.54. Found: C, 64.21; H, 7.03;  
 N, 5.53.

15 85-2: (1R,2S)-2-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-1-phenyl-propan-  
 1-ol



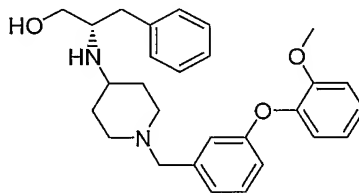
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid (yield 83%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 447 (M+1), ret. time, 1.19 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•2HCl•1.5H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 61.53; H, 7.19; N, 5.13. Found: C, 61.66; H, 7.05; N, 5.13.

85-3: N-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-N'-phenyl-ethane-1,2-diamine



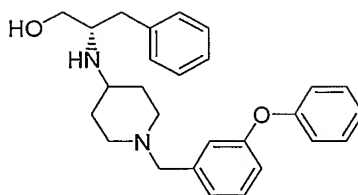
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid (yield 86%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 432 (M+1), ret. time, 1.26 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•3HCl•1H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 58.02; H, 6.85; N, 7.52. Found: C, 57.95; H, 6.70; N, 7.40.

85-4: (2S)-2-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-ylamino}-3-phenyl-propan-1-ol (85-4)



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 77% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 447 (M+1), ret. time, 1.30 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•2HCl•1.5H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 61.53; H, 7.19; N, 5.13. Found: C, 61.49; H, 6.91; N, 5.09.

85-5: (2S)-2-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-ylamino]-3-phenyl-propan-1-ol



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 84% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 417 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.33 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl} \cdot 0.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 64.82; H, 7.09; N, 5.60. Found: C, 64.79; H, 7.07; N, 5.62.

#### 86: 1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)- 4- substituted piperidines

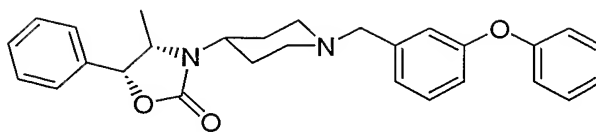
##### Procedure A:

To a solution of amino alcohol or diamine 85 in toluene (1 mL per 0.1 mmol amino alcohol), 1N NaOH solution (0.5 mL per 0.1 mmol amino alcohol) was added. The mixture was cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . Phosgene (1 mL per 0.2 mmol amino alcohol, 20 wt% in toluene) was added. The final mixture was stirred at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  for 1.5h. Then sat.  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution (5 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated. The crude product was purified on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (1/4 to 1/2), to give the desired product 86 (yield 35-75%).

##### Procedure B:

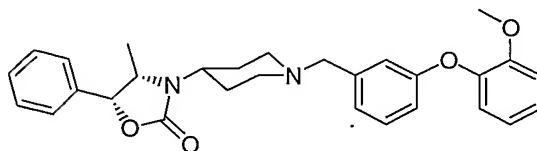
To a solution of amino alcohol 85 (1 eq) in anhydrous THF (10 mL per mmol HQ), 1,1'-carbonyldimidazole (3 eq) was added. The reaction was stirred at RT or reflux for overnight. Then sat  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel to give the desired product 86. The HCl salt was prepared by treating a solution of free base in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  with 1M HCl solution in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ .

86-1: (1R, 2S)-4-Methyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-5-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



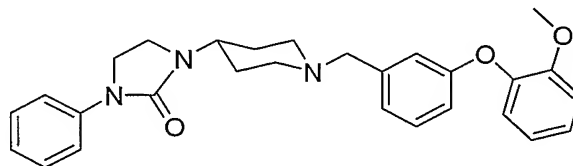
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure A and was obtained as a white solid in a 37% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 443 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•HCl; C, 70.21; H, 6.52; N, 5.85. Found: C, 70.01; H, 6.72; N, 5.90.

86-2: (1R, 2S)-3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-methyl-5-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



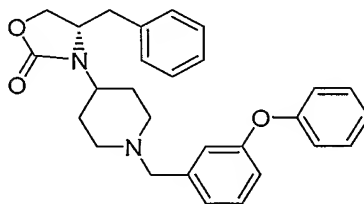
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure A and was obtained as a white solid in a 25% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 473 (M+1), ret. time, 1.92 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>•HCl•0.4H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 67.47; H, 6.60; N, 5.43. Found: C, 67.63; H, 6.49; N, 5.32.

86-3: 1-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-3-phenyl-imidazolidin-2-one



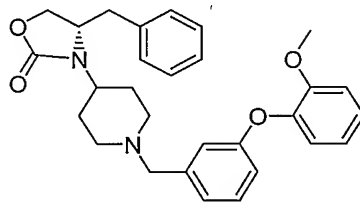
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure A and was obtained as a white solid in a 43% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 458 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•HCl•1.75H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 66.26; H, 6.65; N, 8.28. Found: C, 66.44; H, 6.51; N, 8.13.

86-4: (4S)-4-Benzyl-3-[1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-oxazolidin-2-one



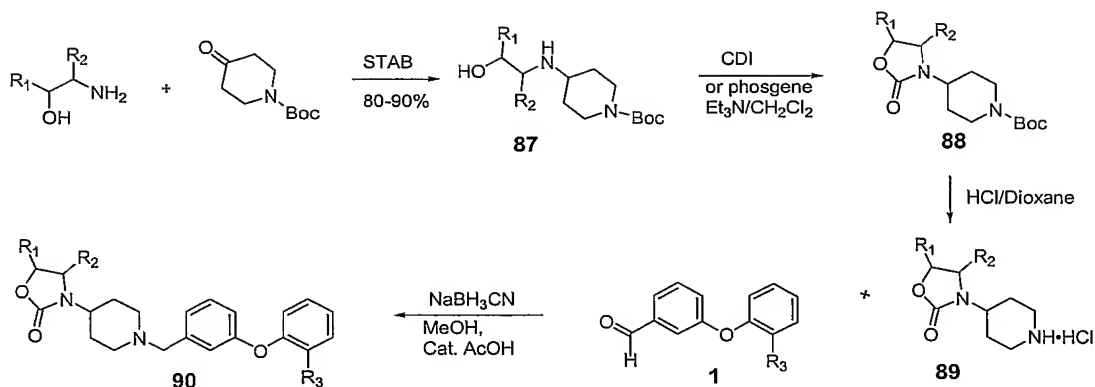
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure B and was obtained as a white solid in a 93% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 443 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•HCl•H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 67.06; H, 6.73; N, 5.59. Found: C, 67.18; H, 6.41; N, 5.52.

86-5: (4S)- 4-Benzyl-3-{1-[3-(2-methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-oxazolidin-2-one

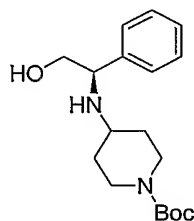


The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure B and was obtained as a white solid in a 67% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 474 (M+1), ret. time, 1.87 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>32</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>•HCl•H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 66.09; H, 6.69; N, 5.32. Found: C, 66.14; H, 6.72; N, 5.13.

Scheme 32:



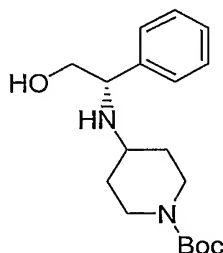
87-1: 4-[(1R)-2-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-ethylamino]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



5

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 88% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 321 (M+1), ret. time, 1.38 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; C, 67.47; H, 8.81; N, 8.74. Found: C, 67.42; H, 8.82; N, 8.61.

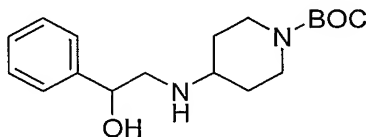
87-2: 4-[(1S)-2-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-ethylamino]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



15

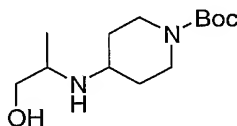
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 94% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 321 (M+1), ret. time, 1.40 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•0.1H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 67.09; H, 8.82; N, 8.69. Found: C, 66.99; H, 8.82; N, 8.60.

87-3: 4-(2-Hydroxy-2-phenyl-ethylamino)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 80% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 321 (M+1), ret. time, 1.41 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•0.3H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 66.35; H, 8.85; N, 8.60. Found: C, 66.37; H, 8.80; N, 8.51.

87-4: 4-(2-Hydroxy-1-methyl-ethylamino)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

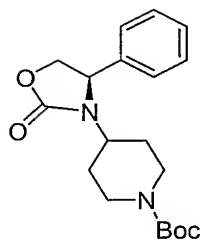


The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 88% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 259 (M+1), ret. time, 1.03 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; C, 60.44; H, 10.14; N, 10.84. Found: C, 60.36; H, 10.15; N, 10.72.

88: 2-Oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl esters

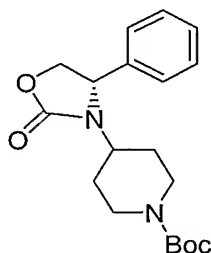
To a solution of amino alcohol 87 (1 eq) in anhydrous CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 mL per mmol 88), triethylamine (2 eq) and phosgene (2 eq 20 wt% in toluene) were added at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2h. Then sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (10 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel, to give the desired product 88.

88-1: 4-[(4R)-2-Oxo-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-3-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



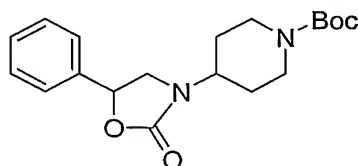
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 65% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 347 (M+1), ret. time, 2.53 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>; C, 65.88; H, 7.56; N, 8.09. Found: C, 65.90; H, 7.67; N, 8.02.

88-2: 4-[(4S)-2-Oxo-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-3-yl]-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 51% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 347 (M+1), ret. time, 2.55 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>; C, 65.88; H, 7.56; N, 8.09. Found: C, 65.97; H, 7.68; N, 8.08.

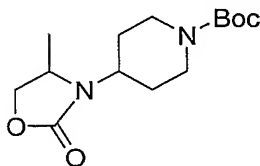
88-3: 4-(2-Oxo-5-phenyl-oxazolidin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 81% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned

structure: Anal calcd for  $C_{19}H_{26}N_2O_4$ ; C, 65.88; H, 7.56; N, 8.09. Found: C, 65.90; H, 7.67; N, 8.02.

88-4: 4-(4-Methyl-2-oxo-oxazolidin-3-yl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

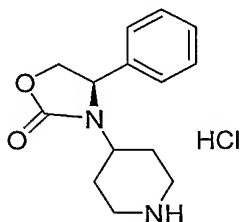


The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a colorless oil in a 81% yield.  $^1H$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

89: 3-piperidin-4-yl-oxazolidin-2-one

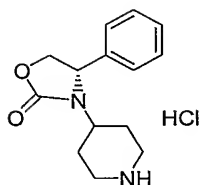
To a solution of 4N HCl solution in dioxane (1 mL per mmol compound 88), the Boc-piperidone 88 was added. The mixture was stirred at RT for 1h. After concentration, the white solid was washed with  $Et_2O$  (3 x 5 mL) to afford the desired hydrochloride salt 89.

89-1: (4R)-4-Phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl-oxazolidin-2-one



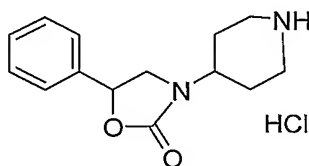
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 100% yield.  $^1H$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $ESI^+$ ), M/Z, 247 (M+1), ret. time, 0.92 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$ ; C, 55.91; H, 7.04; N, 9.31. Found: C, 56.04; H, 6.97; N, 9.15.

89-2: (4S)-4-Phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl-oxazolidin-2-one



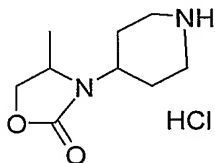
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 90% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 247 (M+1), ret. time, 0.87 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•HCl•H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 55.91; H, 7.04; N, 9.31. Found: C, 56.07; H, 6.84; N, 9.37.

89-3: 5-Phenyl-3-piperidin-4-yl-oxazolidin-2-one



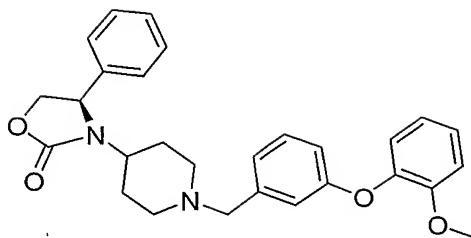
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 95% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 247 (M+1), ret. time, 0.92 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•HCl; C, 59.47; H, 6.77; N, 9.91. Found: C, 59.75; H, 6.88; N, 9.92.

89-4: 4-Methyl-3-piperidin-4-yl-oxazolidin-2-one



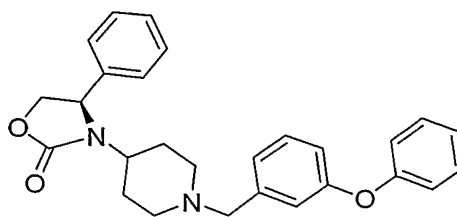
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure and was obtained as a white solid in a 98% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 185 (M+1), ret. time, 0.21 (ion trace) (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•HCl; C, 48.98; H, 7.76; N, 12.69. Found: C, 48.72; H, 7.75; N, 12.44.

90-1: (4R)-3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



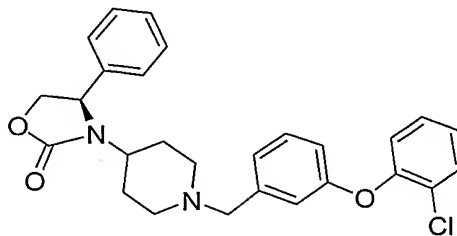
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 33% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 459 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.64 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 0.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 61.02; H, 5.93; N, 4.95. Found: C, 61.02; H, 5.95; N, 4.93.

90-2: (4R)-3-[1-(3-Phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



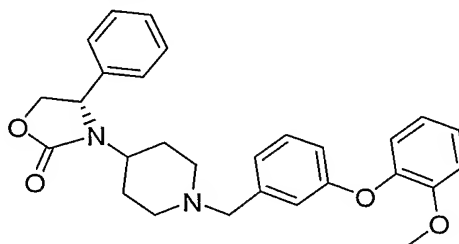
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 47% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 429 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.72 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 0.15\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 0.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 61.47; H, 5.95; N, 5.17. Found: C, 61.25; H, 5.92; N, 5.43.

90-3: (4R)-3-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



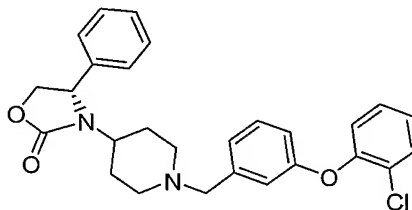
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 44% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 463 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.78 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 0.75\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 57.35; H, 5.46; N, 4.82. Found: C, 57.07; H, 5.44; N, 4.61.

90-4: (4S)-3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



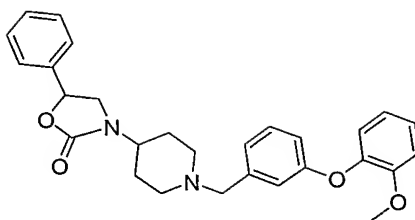
10 The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 72% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 459 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.79 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for  $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 64.42; H, 6.56; N, 5.37. Found: C, 64.29; H, 6.42; N, 5.22.

15 90-5: (4S)-3-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



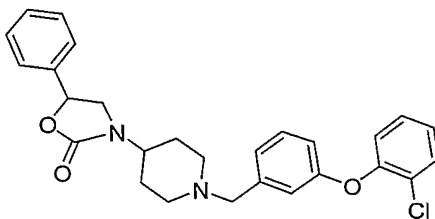
The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 46% yield.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS ( $\text{ESI}^+$ ),  $M/Z$ , 463 ( $M+1$ ), ret. time, 1.84 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{27}\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot 1.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; C, 61.60; H, 5.94; N, 5.32. Found: C, 61.84; H, 5.85; N, 5.21.

90-6: 3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-5-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 50% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 459 (M+1), ret. time, 1.74 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>•HCl•0.25H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 67.33; H, 6.36; N, 5.61. Found: C, 67.22; H, 6.43; N, 5.44.

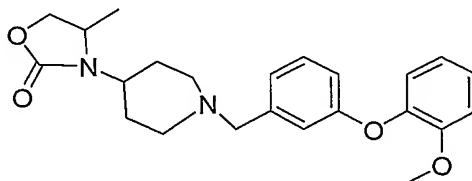
90-7: 3-{1-[3-(2-Chloro-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-5-phenyl-oxazolidin-2-one



10

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 37% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 463 (M+1), ret. time, 1.90 (HPLC system A); Anal Calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>27</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>•HCl•H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 62.67; H, 5.84; N, 5.41. Found: C, 62.95; H, 5.80; N, 5.30.

90-8: 3-{1-[3-(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-4-methyl-oxazolidin-2-one

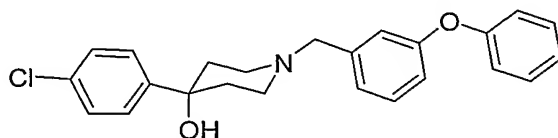


20

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid in a 59% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the

assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 397 (M+1), ret. time, 1.48 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>•HCl•1.5H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 60.06; H, 7.01; N, 6.09. Found: C, 59.78; H, 6.70; N, 6.46.

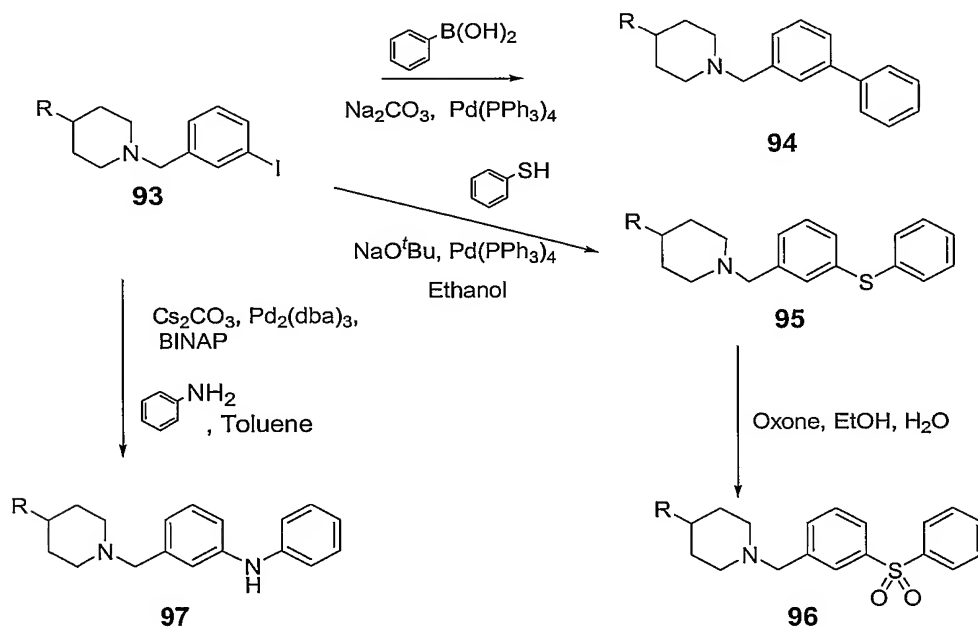
92: 4-(4-Chloro-phenyl)-1-(3-phenoxy-benzyl)-piperidin-4-ol



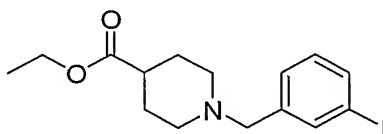
5

The title compound was prepared according to the general experimental procedure for 68 and was obtained as a white solid (free base, yield 86%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure: MS (ESI<sup>+</sup>), M/Z, 394 (M+1), ret. time, 1.94 (HPLC system A); Anal calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>24</sub>ClNO<sub>2</sub>•0.2H<sub>2</sub>O; C, 72.52; H, 6.19; N, 3.52. Found: C, 72.56; H, 6.37; N, 3.36.

Scheme 33:

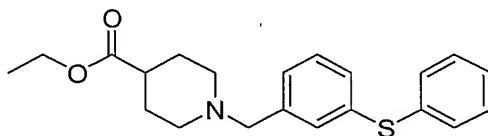


15



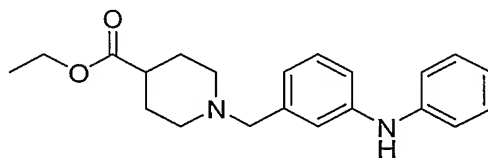
3-Iodobenzylbromide (1.3 equ) and ethylisonipecotate (1.0 equ.) were added together in acetonitrile, followed by 3.0 equ. of diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated down and partitioned between 1N HCl and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/ 98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give a 94% yield of the corresponding iodide 93-1.

95: 1-(3-Phenylsulfanyl-benzyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-1 was added to ethanol, followed by tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (0.1 equ), 1.0 equ of benzene thiol and 1.0 equ of sodium *tert*-butoxide. The reaction was allowed to heat to reflux for 16h and cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with ether and water. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x with ether and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 4% MeOH/ 96% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give a 74% yield of 95-1. Retention time 3.46, LCMS 356.27, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

97: 1-(3-Phenylamino-benzyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

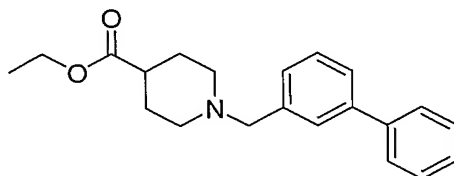


The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-1 was added to aniline (1.2 equ), Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub> (0.05 equ), 0.03 equ of BINAP, 1.4 equ. of cesium carbonate in toluene. The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 34 h and cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with ether and filtered. The organics were concentrated down and chromatographed directly. The

product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/ 98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 97-1. Retention time 2.32, LCMS 341.23, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

94-1: 1-Biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

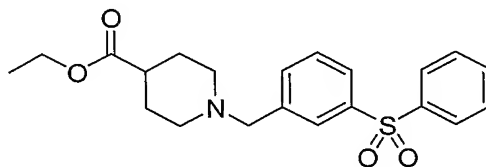
5



The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-1 was dissolved in toluene (0.4M) and 0.05 equ of tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0) was added and stirred for 10 min. To the above mixture was added 1.1 equ of phenyl boronic acid in ethanol (0.9 M) and a 2 M solution of sodium carbonate. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 14 h and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl ether and water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted 2x with ether and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/ 98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 96% of 94-1. Retention time 2.49, LCMS 324.30, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

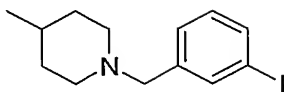
96-1: 1-(3-Benzenesulfonyl-benzyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

20



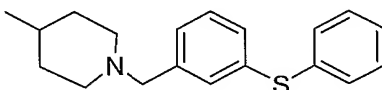
95-1 (1.0 equ.) was added to a solution of oxone in ethanol (2.0 mL) and 0.5 mL of water. This solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction was filtered and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was added. The organic phase was collected and washed with water, brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 8% MeOH/92%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 76% of 96-1. Retention time 2.70, LCMS 388.23, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

## 93-2: 1-(3-Iodo-benzyl)-4-methyl piperidine



5            3-Iodobenzylbromide (1.3 equ) and 4-methylpiperidine (1.0 equ.) were added together in acetonitrile, followed by 3.0 equ. of diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated down and partitioned between 1N HCl and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was  
10 purified with 2% MeOH/ 98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give a 76% yield of the corresponding iodide 93-2. Retention time 2.77, LCMS 316.16, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

## 95-2: 4-Methyl-1-(3-phenylsulfanyl-benzyl)-piperidine

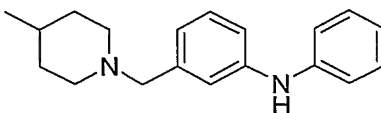


15

The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-2 was added to ethanol, followed by tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) (0.1 equ), 1.0 equ of benzene thiol and 1.0 equ of sodium *tert*-butoxide. The reaction was allowed to heat to reflux for 16 h and cooled to room  
20 temperature. The mixture was diluted with ether and water. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x with ether and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified with 3% MeOH/ 97% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give a 72% yield of 95-2. Retention time 3.19, LCMS 298.23, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

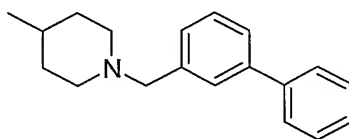
25

## 97-2: [3-(4-Methyl-piperidin-1-ylmethyl)-phenyl]-phenylamine



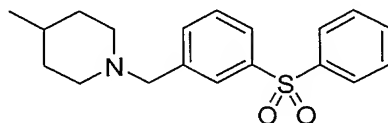
The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-2 was added to aniline (1.2 equ),  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (0.05 equ), 0.03 equ of BINAP, 1.4 equ. of cesium carbonate in toluene. The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C for 34 h and cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted with ether and filtered. The organics were concentrated down and chromatographed directly. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/ 98%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to give 97-2. Retention time 2.31, LCMS 281.2,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

94-2: 1-Biphenyl-3-ylmethyl-4-methyl-piperidine



The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 93-2 was added to 0.05 equ of tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0) in toluene (0.4 M) and stirred for 10 min. To the above mixture was added 1.1 equ of phenyl boronic acid in ethanol (0.9 M) and a 2 M solution of sodium carbonate (4.7 equ.). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 14 h and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl ether and water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted 2x with ether and washed with brine and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/ 98%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to give 85% yield of 94-2. Retention time 3.48, LCMS 266.21,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

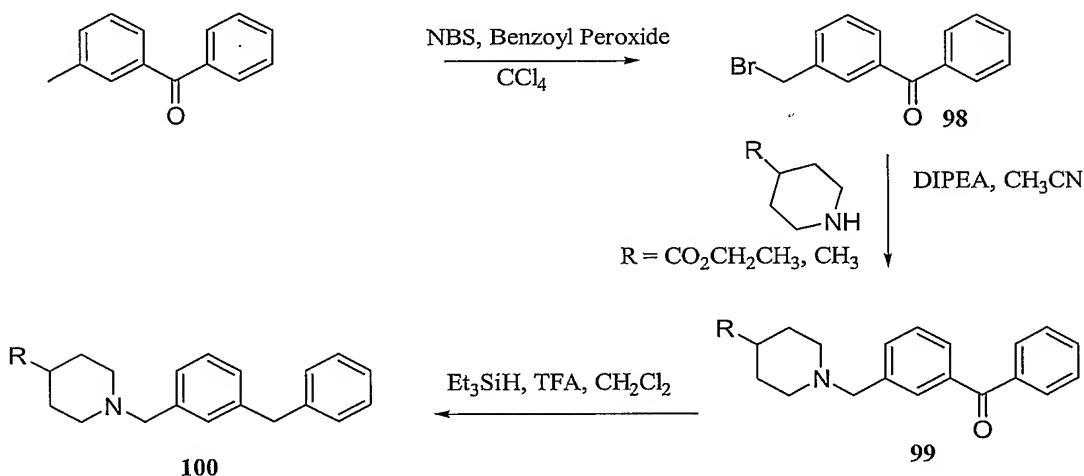
96-2: 1-(3-Benzenesulfonyl-benzyl)-4-methyl-piperidine



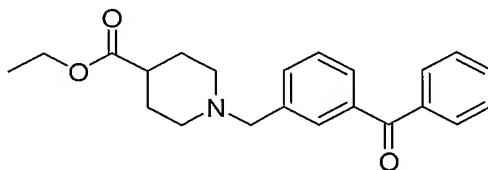
95-2 (1.0 equ.) was added to a solution of oxone in ethanol (2.0 mL) and 0.5 mL of water. This solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The reaction was filtered and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was added. The organic phase was collected and washed with water, brine and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash

chromatography with 5%MeOH/95% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 40% of 96-2. Retention time 2.31, LCMS 281.22, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

Scheme 34:



99-1: 1-(3-Benzoyl-benzyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



10

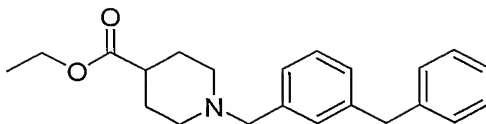
To a solution of 3-methylbenzophenone (1.0 equ.) in benzene was added 1.1 equ of NBS and 0.007 equ. of benzoyl peroxide. The reaction was heated to reflux for 5h, during which time the mixture went from colorless to orange. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated down to yield the benzylic bromide 98, which was used directly in the next reaction.

15

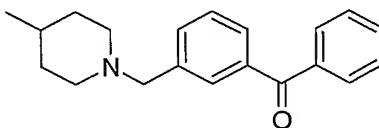
The bromide 98 was added to 4-isonipecotate piperidine (1.3 equ.) in acetonitrile (0.1M) along with 3.51 mL of DIPEA. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3 h and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/98%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 25 % (2 steps) of 99-1 . Retention time 2.94, LCMS 352.28, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

20

100-1: -(3-Benzyl-benzyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester



99-1 was added along with TFA at 0°C, 2.25 equ of triethylsilane was added  
5 dropwise, once the addition was complete the reaction was allowed to stir at room  
temperature for 18h. Water was added to quench the reaction and stirred for 1h, additionally  
methylene chloride was added. The organics were removed and washed with brine and dried  
over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash  
chromatography with 4% MeOH/96% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 86 % of 100-1. Retention time 2.89,  
10 LCMS 338.26, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.  
99-2: [3-(4-Methyl-piperidin-1-ylmethyl)-phenyl]-phenyl-methanone

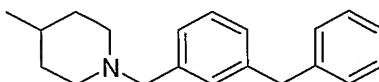


15 To a solution of 3-methylbenzophenone (1.0 equ.) in benzene was added 1.1 equ of  
NBS and 0.007 equ. of benzoyl peroxide. The reaction was heated to reflux for 5h, during  
which time the mixture went from colorless to orange. The reaction mixture was cooled to  
room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated down to yield the benzylic  
bromide 98, which was used directly in the next reaction.

20 The bromide 98 was added with 4-methyl piperidine (1.3 equ.) in acetonitrile (0.1M)  
along with 3.51 mL of DIPEA. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature  
for 3 h and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2%  
MeOH/98%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 50 % (2 steps) of 99-2. Retention time 2.37, LCMS 294.21, <sup>1</sup>H  
NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

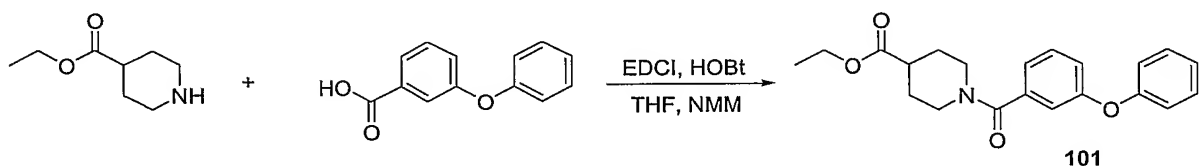
25

100-2: 1-(3-Benzyl-benzyl)-4-methyl-piperidine



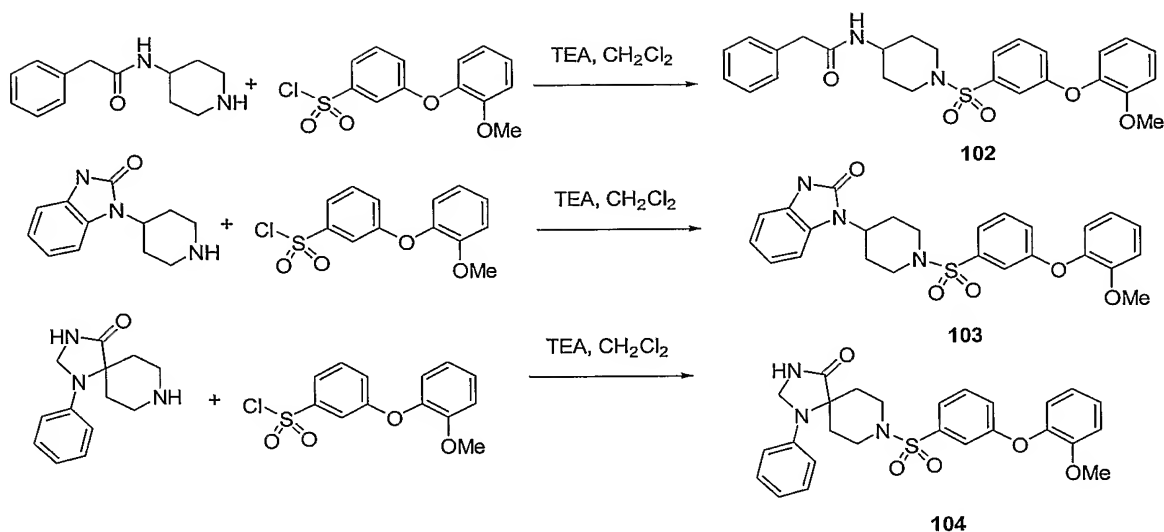
99-2 was added along with TFA (1.3M) at 0°C. To the above was added 2.25 equ of triethylsilane dropwise, once the addition was complete the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 18h. Water was added to quench the reaction and stirred for 1h, additionally methylene chloride was added. The organics were removed and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 5% MeOH/95%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 68 % of 100-2. Retention time 2.46, LCMS 280.23, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

Scheme 35:

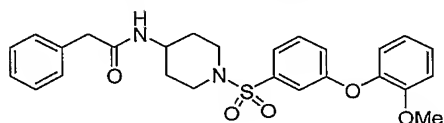


101: 1-[3-Phenoxy-benzoyl]-piperidin-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester

3-phenoxybenzoic acid (1.0 equ) and ethylisonipecotate (1.05 equ) were mixed with HOBT (1.5 equ.), EDCI (1.3 equ.) in THF with N-methyl morpholine (2.0 equ.). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 10 h. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N HCl, 1N NaOH and brine. The organics were dried over Mg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 1.5% MeOH/ 98.5 % CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give in 98% yield of 101 1-[3-phenoxy-benzoyl]-piperidin-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester. Retention time 2.87, LCMS354.27, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.



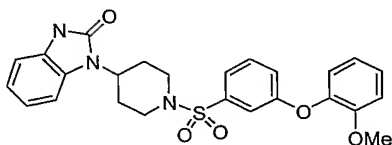
102: *N*-{1-[3(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-2-phenyl-acetamide



5

4-(phenylacetamide)piperidine (1.0 equ.), 3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)phenylsulfonyl chloride, and triethylamine (1.5 equ) were added together in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction was concentrated down and purified by flash chromatography with 100%  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to 4% MeOH/96% $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  to give 45 % of 102. Retention time 2.59, LCMS 480.96,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

103: 1-{1-[3(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-piperidin-4-yl}-1,3-dihydrobenzoimidazol-2-one

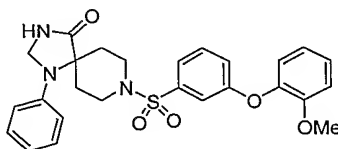


15

4-(2-keto-1-benzimidazole)piperidine(1.0equ.), 3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)phenyl sulfonyl chloride, and triethylamine (1.5 equ) were added together in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction was concentrated down and purified by flash

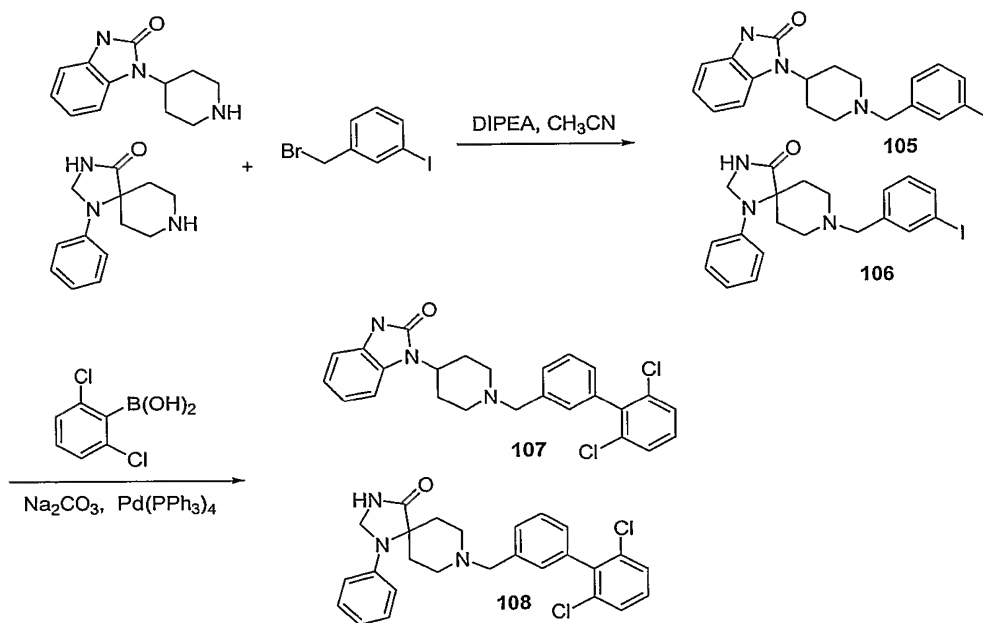
chromatography with 100% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to 4% MeOH/96%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 31 % of 103. Retention time 2.51, LCMS 479.94, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

104: 8-[3(2-Methoxy-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one

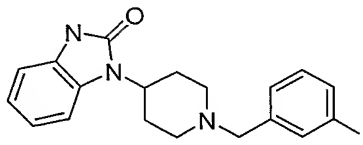


1-phenyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4,5]-decan-4-one (1.0 equ.), 3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)phenylsulfonyl chloride, and triethylamine (1.5 equ) were added together in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction was concentrated down and purified by flash chromatography with 100% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to 4% MeOH/96%CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give 45 % of 104. Retention time 2.72, LCMS 493.96, <sup>1</sup>H NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

15 Scheme 37:

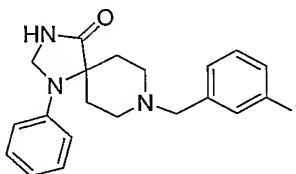


105: 1-[1-(3-Iodo-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzimidazol-2-one



3-Iodobenzylbromide (1.0 equ) and 4-(2-keto-1-benzimidazole)piperidine (1.3 equ.)  
5 were added together in acetonitrile, followed by 3.0 equ. of diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated down and partitioned between 1N HCl and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted 3x and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/  
10 98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give the corresponding iodide 105.

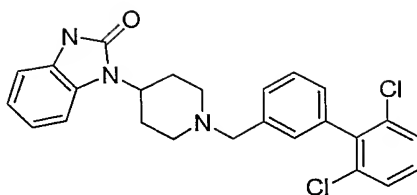
106: 8-(3-Iodo-benzyl)-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]-decan-4-one



15

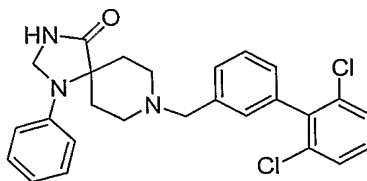
3-Iodobenzylbromide (1.0 equ) and 1-phenyl-1,3,8-triazaspiro[4,5]-decan-4-one (1.3 equ.) were added together in acetonitrile, followed by 3.0 equ. of diisopropylethylamine. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated down and partitioned between 1N HCl and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was  
20 extracted 3x and washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 2% MeOH/98% CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to give the corresponding iodide 106.

107: 1-[1-(2',6'-Dichloro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-1,3-dihydro-benzoimidazol-2-one  
25 one



The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 105 was added to 0.05 equ of tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0) in toluene (0.4 M) and stirred for 10 min. To the above mixture was added 1.1  
5 equ of 2,6-dichlorophenyl boronic acid in ethanol (0.9 M) and a 2 M solution of sodium carbonate (4.7 equ.). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 14 h and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl ether and water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted 2x with ether and washed with brine and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash  
10 chromatography with 100% EtOAc to give 23 %yield of 107. Retention time 1.68, LCMS 452.01,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

108: 8-(2',6'-Dichloro-biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-1-phenyl-1,3,8-triaza-spiro[4.5]decan-4-one



15

The aryl iodide (1.0 equ) 106 was added to 0.05 equ of tetrakis triphenylphosphine palladium (0) in toluene (0.4 M) and stirred for 10 min. To the above mixture was added 1.1  
20 equ of 2,6-dichlorophenyl boronic acid in ethanol (0.9 M) and a 2 M solution of sodium carbonate (4.7 equ.). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 14 h and cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl ether and water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted 2x with ether and washed with brine and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . The organics were filtered and concentrated down. The product was purified by flash chromatography with 100% EtOAc to give 23 %yield of 108. Retention time 1.76, LCMS 465.97,  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data is consistent with the assigned structure.

25

## Experimental II: CCR8 BINDING PROTOCOL

L1.2-CCR8 cells are stable recombinant L1.2 cells overexpressing the CCR8 receptor. The cells were routinely cultured and passaged in RPMI based medium. The incubators were set at 37° C, 6% CO<sub>2</sub> and 90% relative humidity. The density of the cell suspension was maintained around 0.7 to 1.0 million cells per ml. Cells were removed from the culture after about 2 months and replaced with freshly thawed cells of lower passage number. On Day 1, the cells were split to be approximately 0.5 millions/ml for next day assay by dilution into fresh RPMI medium in the morning. N-butyric acid (500 mM) to a final concentration of 5 mM was added into the cell suspension (1:100 dilution) in late afternoon. On Day 2, the cells were harvested by spinning down the cells for 5 minutes (1350 rpm) in a table top centrifuge, and the cells were washed with 35 ml of assay binding buffer once, and then re-suspend the cells into the binding buffer at 2 millions cells per ml of the buffer.

A 10-point dose-response curve (final concentrations are 100 μM, 33.3 μM, 11.1 μM, 3.70 μM, 0.411 μM, 0.137 μM, 0.0457 μM, 0.0152 μM, 0.00508 μM) was prepared by diluting a 20 mM solution of the compounds 1:2 (6 μL into 6 μL DMSO) and then serially diluting the sample 1:3 (4 μL into 8 μL DMSO). To prepare a screen for the compounds (at 10 μM and 1 μM), a 20 mM solution of the compounds was diluted 1:20 (1 μL into 19 μL DMSO). The sample was then subsequently diluted 1:10 dilution (2 μL into 18 μL of DMSO).

To prepare the compound plate, 1 μL from each of the above DMSO solutions was transferred into each well of a polypropylene 96-well plate for the following binding experiment. 1 μL of DMSO was stamped into each well of the blank control. 50 μL of the L1.2-CCR8 cell suspension (2 million cells/mL) was added into each well of the compound plate (100,000 cells/well), and pipette up and down three times to mix. Then 1 μL of the 10 μM cold I-309 solution was added into control wells, A11, B11, C11 and D11 as non-specific

control. The cells were incubated with the compounds for 40 min. at room temperature.

Then 50  $\mu$ L of 0.2 nM<sup>125</sup> I-I-309 solution was added into each well of the above plate. The radioligand was added to the mixture of cells and compounds and incubated at room temperature for one hour. 100  $\mu$ L of 0.33% PEI solution was added into each well of the filter plate (GF/B), and incubated for about half an hour at room temperature. The samples were harvested using Packard cell harvester, the plates were washed with 4 wells of cold assay wash buffer, the harvester was opened, and the plate was dried under vacuum for about 30 seconds. The filter plate was then air-dried overnight, the plates were bottom-sealed, 500  $\mu$ L MicroScint-20 fluid was added to each well, and the top of the plate sealed using Topseal.

The plate was read on the Topcount.

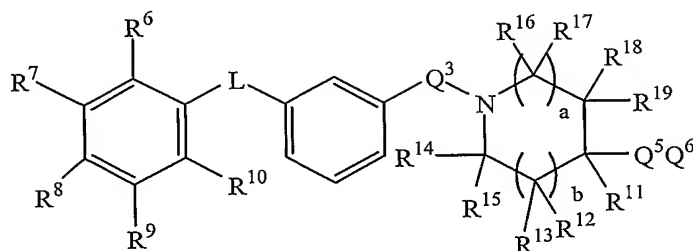
All patents, literature citations and publications disclosed within the application are herein incorporated by reference.

While this invention has been particularly shown and described with references to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention encompassed by the appended claims.

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 5 1. A compound having the formula:



or physiologically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

L is selected from the group consisting of a O, S, NR<sup>a</sup>, a bond, SO<sub>2</sub>, -C(=O), and (CR'R'')<sub>m</sub>;

10 R<sup>a</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, and optionally substituted cycloalkyl;

a is 0 to 3;

b is 0 to 3;

m is 1 to 8;

15 R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, cyano and optionally substituted alkenyl;

20 R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>1</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>1</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

25 R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl;

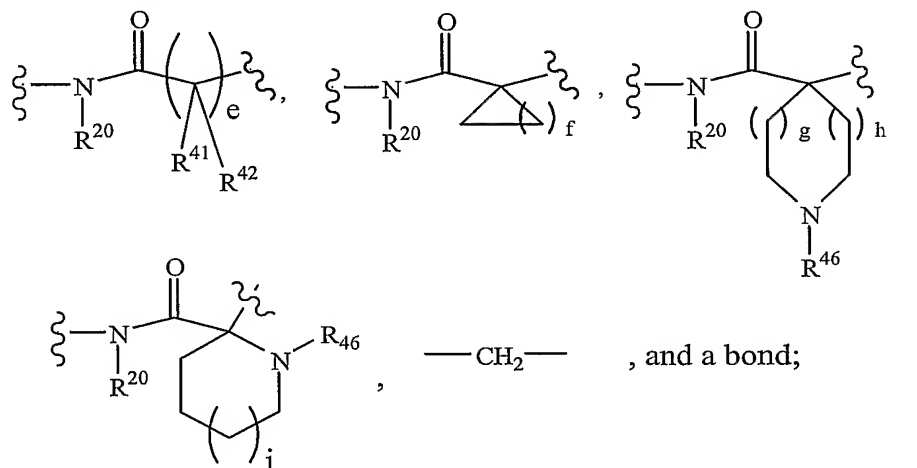
Q<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl;

R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>, R<sup>17</sup>, R<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>19</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted

alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  
 5  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^{41}\text{R}^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

$\text{R}^{41}$  and  $\text{R}^{42}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino,  
 10 trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; or  $\text{R}^{41}$  and  $\text{R}^{42}$  may be linked via a  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_8$  optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl bridge where one or more carbons may be replaced by O, S or  $\text{NR}^{46}$ ;

$\text{Q}^5$  is selected from the group consisting of



$e$  is 1 to 3;

$f$  is 1 to 7;

$g$  is 0 to 3;

$h$  is 0 to 3;

$i$  is 0 or 1;

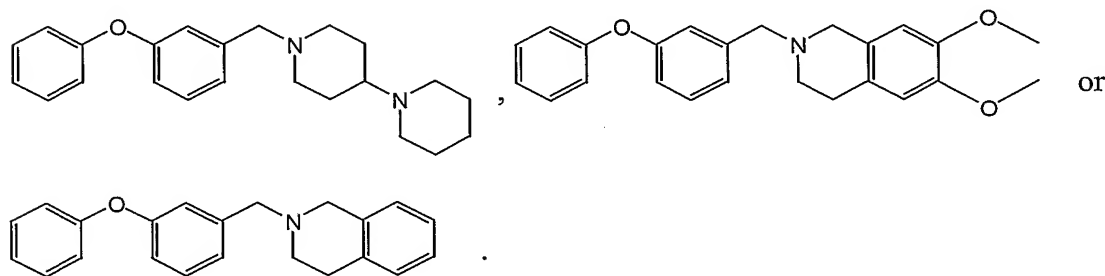
$\text{R}^{20}$  and  $\text{R}^{46}$  are independently hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,

-C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl;  
and

Q<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aromatic ring, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocycle, and optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring; or

R<sup>18</sup> or R<sup>19</sup> together with Q<sup>5</sup>Q<sup>6</sup> and the atoms to which they are bonded form an optionally substituted non-aromatic carbocyclic group, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocyclic group, optionally substituted aryl ring or optionally substituted heteroaryl ring;

with the proviso that the compound is not

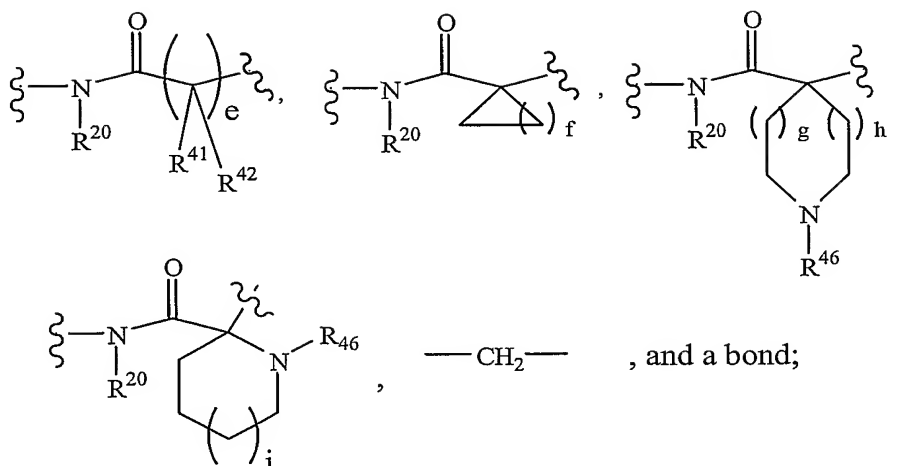


2. The compound according to Claim 1 wherein

L is O;

R<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>19</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

Q<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of



Q<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aromatic ring, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocycle, and optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring.

3. The compound according to Claim 2 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy; and R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are hydrogen.

4. The compound according to Claim 3 wherein R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of halogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, wherein said halogen is chloro and said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy is methoxy.

5. The compound according to Claim 3 wherein Q<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-.

6. The compound according to Claim 2 wherein R<sup>11</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, -COOH and -C(O)OR<sup>41</sup>; wherein

R<sup>41</sup> is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl or optionally substituted alkynyl.

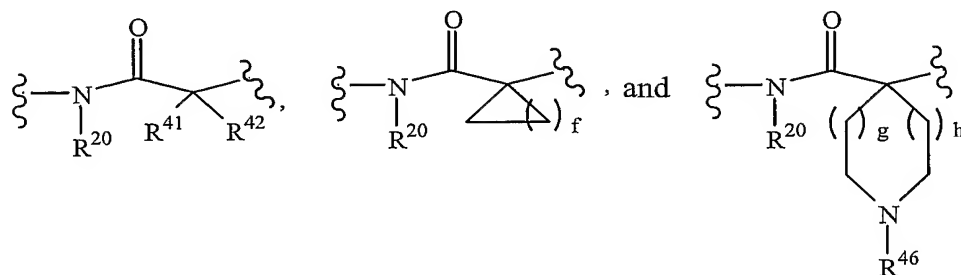
7. The compound according to Claim 6 wherein

a is 1;

b is 1; and

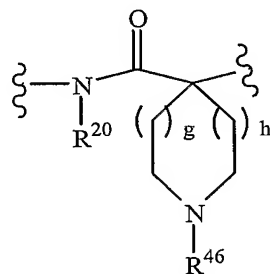
R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>, R<sup>17</sup>, R<sup>18</sup> and R<sup>19</sup> are hydrogen.

8. The compound according to Claim 2 wherein  $Q^5$  is selected from the group consisting of



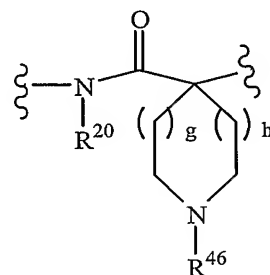
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9. The compound according to Claim 8 wherein  $Q^5$  is

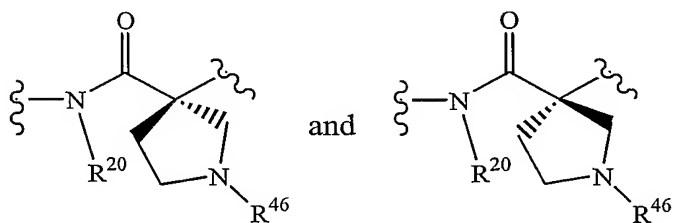


wherein  $g$  is 1, and  $h$  is 1.

10. The compound according to Claim 8 wherein  $Q^5$  is

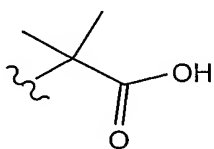


$g$  is 1 and  $h$  is 0; such that  $Q^5$  has a formula selected from the group consisting of



15

- 5 11. The compound according to Claim 9 wherein  $R^{46}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl,  $-C(=O)OR^{41}$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $-C(=O)R^{41}$  and



; wherein

$R^{41}$  is optionally substituted alkyl; and

- 10  $R^{42}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl.

12. The compound according to Claim 8 wherein

15  $R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen and  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy;

$R^7, R^8, R^9, R^{10}, R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}$  and  $R^{19}$  are hydrogen;

$R^{11}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and  $-C(=O)OR^{41}$ ;

$Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$ ;

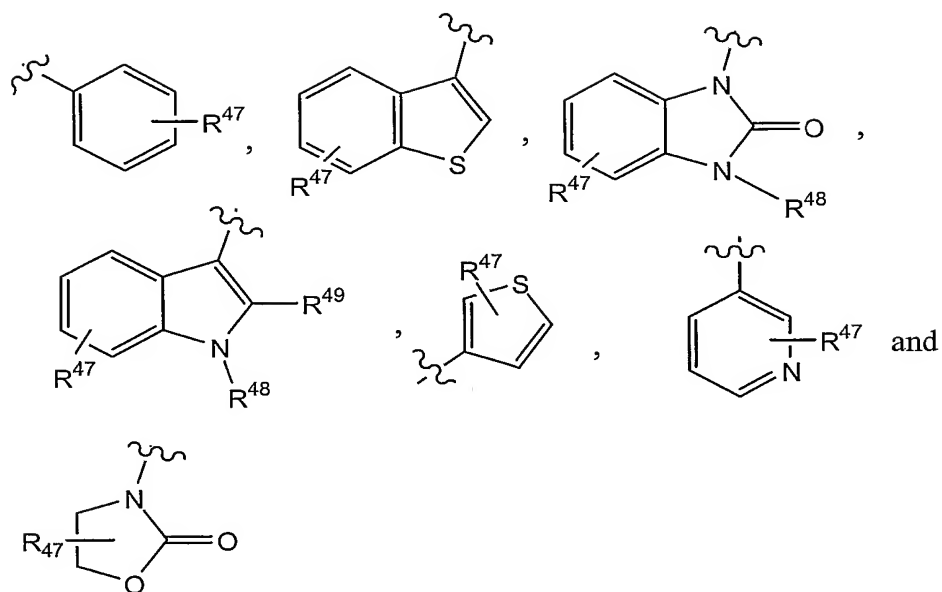
a is 0 or 1;

20 b is 1; and

$R^{41}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl.

- 25 13. The compound according to Claim 12 wherein  $Q^6$  is optionally substituted aromatic ring.

14. The compound according to Claim 2 wherein  $Q^6$  is selected from the group consisting of

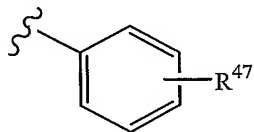


R<sup>47</sup> is independently selected for each position capable of substitution from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

R<sup>48</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; and

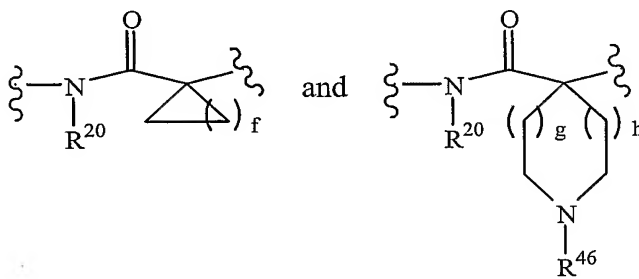
R<sup>49</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl.

15. The compound according to Claim 10 wherein  $Q^6$  is



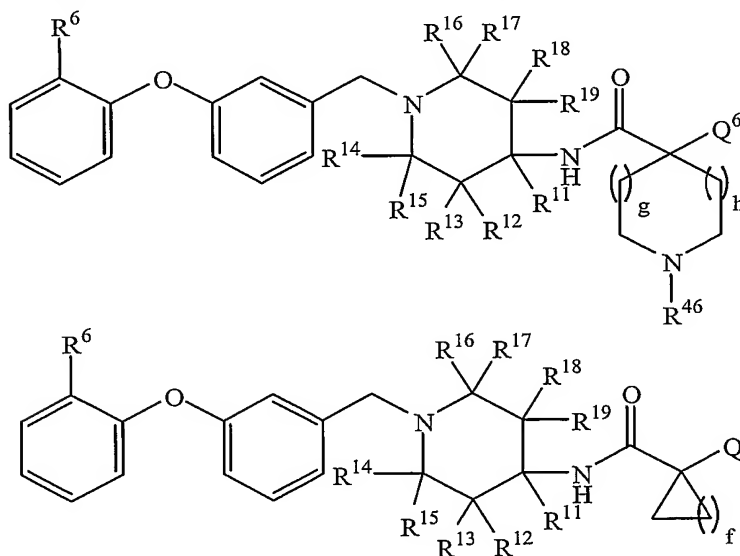
16. The compound according to Claim 15 wherein  $R^{47}$  is independently chosen for each position capable of substitution from the group consisting of halogen and hydrogen.

17. The compound according to Claim 3 wherein a is one, b is one, and  $Q^5$  is selected from the group consisting of



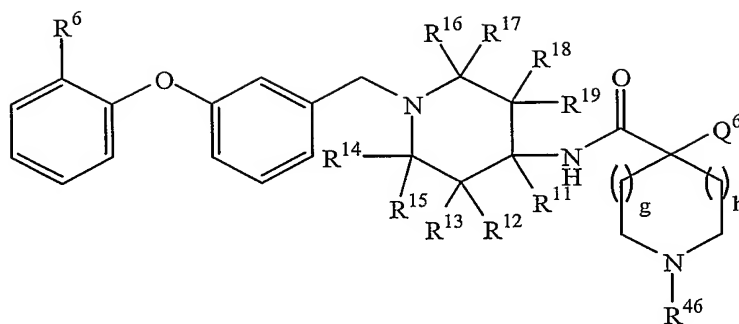
, wherein  $R^{20}$  is hydrogen

and the compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of

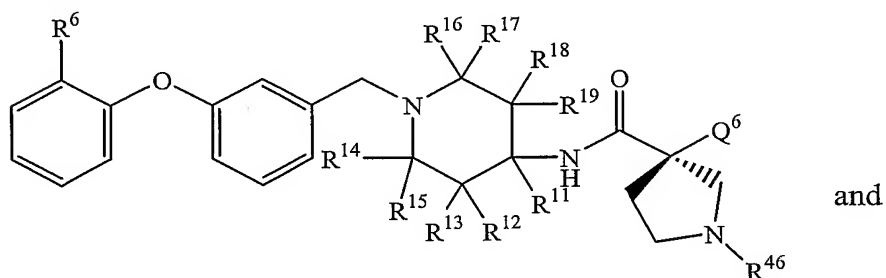


and

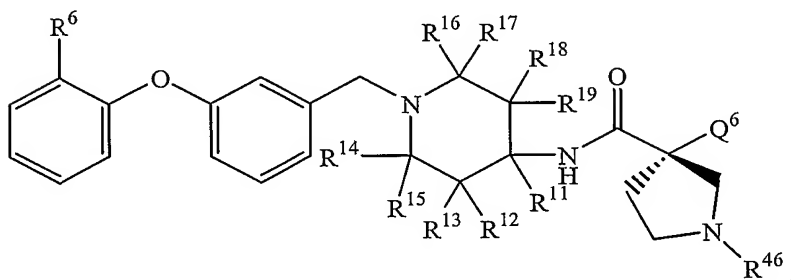
18. The compound according to Claim 17 wherein the compound has the formula



wherein g is one, and h is zero; such that the compound has a formula selected from the group consisting of



and



5

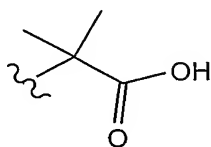
19. The compound according to Claim 18 wherein

$R^6$  is chloro or methoxy;

$R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ ,  $R^{14}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$ ,  $R^{17}$ ,  $R^{18}$  and  $R^{19}$  are hydrogen;

$Q^6$  phenyl; and

$R^{46}$  is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl,  $-C(=O)OR^{41}$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ ,  $-C(=O)R^{41}$  and



; wherein

$R^{41}$  is optionally substituted alkyl; and

10

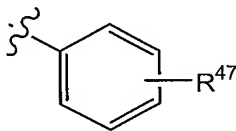
$R^{42}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl.

20. The compound according to Claim 2 wherein

- 5  $R^{11}$  is  $-OH$ ;  
 $Q^5$  is a bond; and  
 $Q^6$  is an optionally substituted aromatic ring.

21. The compound according to Claim 20 wherein

- 10  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ ,  $R^{14}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$ ,  $R^{17}$ ,  $R^{18}$  and  $R^{19}$  are hydrogen; and  
 $Q^6$  is

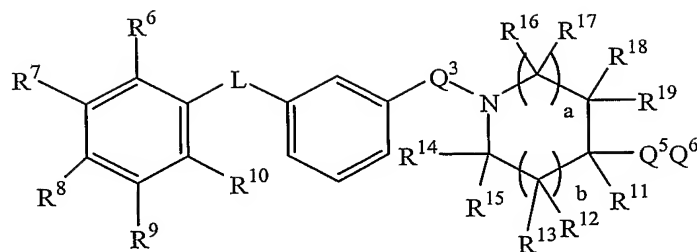


$R^{47}$  is independently selected for each position capable of substitution from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl.

22. The compound according to Claim 20 wherein

- $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are methyl;  
 $R^{18}$  and  $R^{19}$  are hydrogen; and  
 $R^{47}$  is halogen or heteroaryl; wherein said heteroaryl is tetrazolyl.

23. A method of treating an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound having the formula:



or physiologically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

L is selected from the group consisting of a O, S,  $\text{NR}^a$ , a bond,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})$ , and  $(\text{CR}'\text{R}'')_m$ ;

5  $\text{R}^a$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, and optionally substituted cycloalkyl;

a is 0 to 3;

b is 0 to 3;

m is 1 to 8;

10  $\text{R}'$  and  $\text{R}''$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, cyano and optionally substituted alkenyl;

15  $\text{R}^6$ ,  $\text{R}^7$ ,  $\text{R}^8$ ,  $\text{R}^9$  and  $\text{R}^{10}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkenyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkynyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  cycloalkyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  cycloalkoxy, cyano,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkoxy,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkenyloxy,  $\text{C}_2$ - $\text{C}_{10}$  alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^1)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})(\text{R}^1)$ ,  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^1\text{R}^2$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

20  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl;

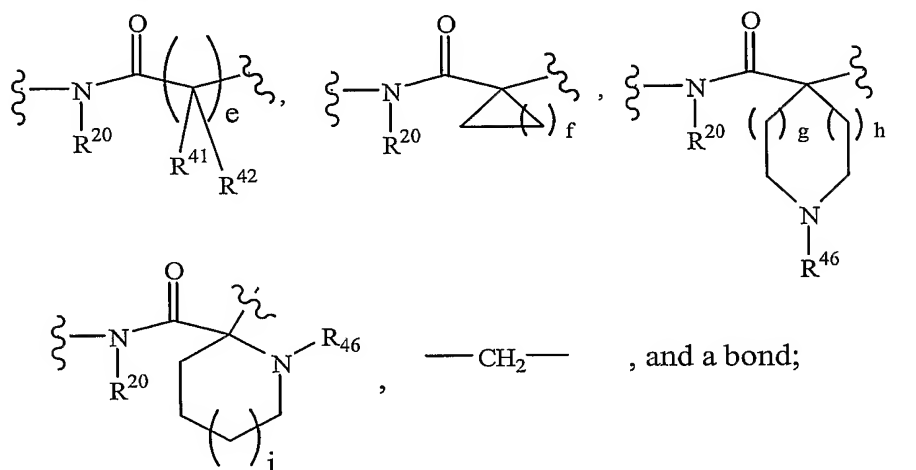
$\text{Q}^3$  is optionally substituted alkyl;

25  $\text{R}^{11}$ ,  $\text{R}^{12}$ ,  $\text{R}^{13}$ ,  $\text{R}^{14}$ ,  $\text{R}^{15}$ ,  $\text{R}^{16}$ ,  $\text{R}^{17}$ ,  $\text{R}^{18}$  and  $\text{R}^{19}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-\text{O}(\text{CF}_3)$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}(\text{R}^{41})$ ,

-C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; or R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> may be linked via a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl bridge where one or more carbons may be replaced by O, S or NR<sup>46</sup>;

Q<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of



e is 1 to 3;

f is 1 to 7;

g is 0 to 3;

h is 0 to 3;

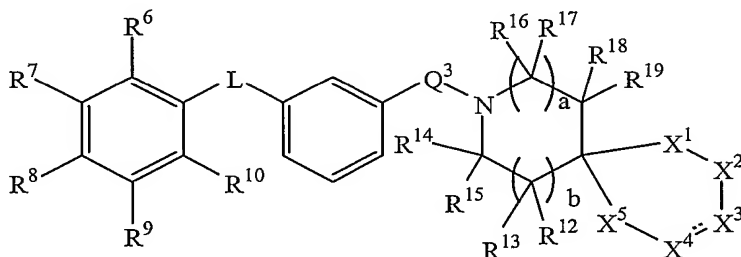
R<sup>46</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl; and

Q<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aromatic ring, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocycle, and optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring; or

R<sup>18</sup> or R<sup>19</sup> together with Q<sup>5</sup>Q<sup>6</sup> and the atoms to which they are bonded form an optionally substituted non-aromatic carbocyclic group, optionally substituted non-

aromatic heterocyclic group, optionally substituted aryl ring or optionally substituted heteroaryl ring.

24. A compound having the formula:



or physiologically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

L is selected from the group consisting of a O, S, NR<sup>a</sup>, a bond, SO<sub>2</sub>, -C(=O)-, and (CR'R'')<sub>m</sub>;

R<sup>a</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, and optionally substituted cycloalkyl;

a is 0 to 3;

b is 0 to 3;

m is 1 to 8;

R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, cyano and optionally substituted alkenyl;

R<sup>6</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>1</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>1</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl;

X<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of CR<sup>26</sup>R<sup>27</sup>, NR<sup>28</sup>, -C(=O)-, O and a bond;

X<sup>2</sup> is selected from the group consisting of CR<sup>29</sup>R<sup>30</sup>, NR<sup>31</sup>, -C(=O)- and O;

$X^3$  is selected from the group consisting of  $CR^{32}R^{33}$ ,  $-C(R^{32})=$ ,  $NR^{34}$ ,  $-N=$ ,  $-C(=O)-$  and  $O$ ;

$X^4$  is selected from the group consisting of  $CR^{35}R^{36}$ ,  $NR^{37}$ ,  $=N-$ ,  $-C(=O)-$  and  $O$ ;

5  $X^5$  is selected from the group consisting of  $CR^{38}R^{39}$ ,  $NR^{40}$ ,  $-C(=O)-$  and  $O$ ;

$R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ ,  $R^{14}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$ ,  $R^{17}$ ,  $R^{18}$ ,  $R^{19}$ ,  $R^{26}$ ,  $R^{27}$ ,  $R^{29}$ ,  $R^{30}$ ,  $R^{32}$ ,  $R^{33}$ ,  $R^{35}$ ,  $R^{36}$ ,  $R^{38}$  and  $R^{39}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

10  $R^{28}$ ,  $R^{31}$ ,  $R^{34}$ ,  $R^{37}$  and  $R^{40}$  are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl;

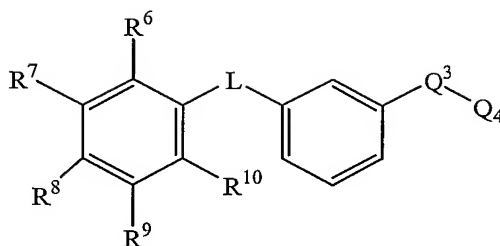
20 with the proviso that when  $X^4$  is  $CR^{35}R^{36}$  and  $X^3$  is  $CR^{32}R^{33}$  or  $X^5$  is  $CR^{38}R^{39}$ ,  $R^{35}$  and  $R^{38}$  or  $R^{32}$  and  $R^{35}$  optionally form a non-aromatic carbocyclic group, a non-aromatic heterocyclic group, aryl ring or heteroaryl ring;

25  $R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; or  $R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  may be linked via a  $C_2-C_8$  optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl bridge where one or more carbons may be replaced by  $O$ ,  $S$  or  $NR^{46}$ ;

30  $R^{46}$  is hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino,

optionally substituted amido,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)(R^{41})$ ,  $-SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl; and  $Q^3$  is optionally substituted alkyl.

- 5 25. The compound according to Claim 24 wherein L is O.
26. The compound according to Claim 25 wherein  $R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydrogen and  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy; and  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$ ,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are hydrogen.
- 10 27. The compound according to Claim 26 wherein  $R^6$  is selected from the group consisting of halogen and  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy, wherein said halogen is chloro and said  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy is methoxy.
- 15 28. The compound according to Claim 27 wherein  $Q^3$  is  $-CH_2-$ .
29. The compound according to Claim 28 wherein  
a is 1;  
b is 1; and  
20  $R^{12}$ ,  $R^{13}$ ,  $R^{14}$ ,  $R^{15}$ ,  $R^{16}$ ,  $R^{17}$ ,  $R^{18}$  and  $R^{19}$  are hydrogen.
30. The compound according to Claim 29 wherein  
 $X^1$  is a bond;  
 $X^2$  is  $NR^{31}$ ;  
25  $X^3$  is  $-C(R^{32})=$ ;  
 $X^4$  is  $=N-$ ; and  
 $X^5$  is  $-C(=O)-$ .
31. A method of treating an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder comprising  
30 administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to Claim 24.
32. A compound having the formula:



or physiologically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

L is selected from the group consisting of a O, S, NR<sup>a</sup>, a bond, SO<sub>2</sub>, -C(=O)- and (CR'R'')<sub>m</sub>;

5 R<sup>a</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, and optionally substituted cycloalkyl;

m is 1 to 8;

R' and R'' are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, cyano and optionally substituted alkenyl;

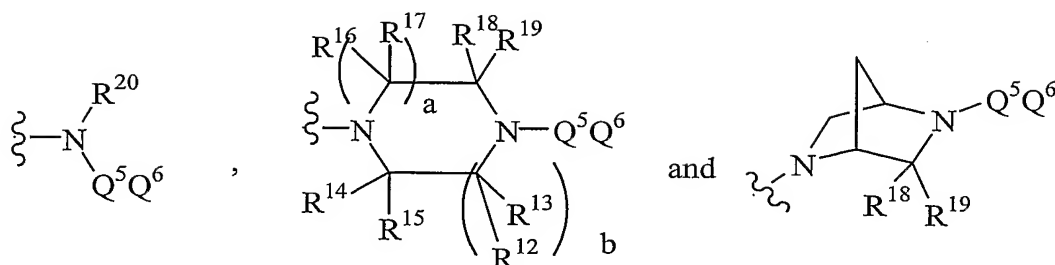
10 R<sup>6</sup> is selected from the group consisting of halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkoxy, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, 15 optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>1</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>1</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralk

R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> cycloalkoxy, cyano, 20 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -O(CF<sub>3</sub>), -C(=O)O(R<sup>1</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>1</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

25 R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and optionally substituted alkyl;

Q<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl;

Q<sup>4</sup> is selected from the group consisting of



a is 0 to 3;

b is 0 to 3;

5  $R^{12}, R^{13}, R^{14}, R^{15}, R^{16}, R^{17}, R^{18}, R^{19}$  and  $R^{20}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, benzyloxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido,  $-O(CF_3)$ ,  $-C(=O)O(R^{41})$ ,  $-C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $-SO_2C(=O)R^{41}$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $SO_2NR^{41}R^{42}$ , trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl;

10  $Q^5$  is selected from the group consisting of a bond,  $-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-NR^{43}-$ ,  $-C(=O)-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-C(=O)-$ ,  $-C(=O)-NR^{44}$ ,  $-C(=S)-NR^{44}$ ,  $-C(=O)-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH_2-$ ,  $-C(=O)-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C(R^{41}R^{42})_d-NR^{43}-$ ,  $-SO_2(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-$ ,  $-C(=O)-(CR^{41}R^{42})_d-O-$ , or is absent;

15  $Q^6$  is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted aromatic ring, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocycle, and optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring; or

20  $R^{18}$  or  $R^{19}$  together with  $Q^5Q^6$  and the atoms to which they are bonded form an optionally substituted non-aromatic carbocyclic group, optionally substituted non-aromatic heterocyclic group, optionally substituted aryl ring or optionally substituted heteroaryl ring;

25 d is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8;

$R^{41}$  and  $R^{42}$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino,

trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl and heteroaralkyl; or R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> may be linked via a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> optionally substituted alkyl or alkenyl bridge where one or more carbons may be replaced by O, S or NR<sup>46</sup>;

R<sup>43</sup>, R<sup>44</sup> and R<sup>46</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally cycloalkenyl, optionally substituted cycloalkynyl, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted amido, -C(=O)O(R<sup>41</sup>), -C(=O)(R<sup>41</sup>), -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, trifluoromethyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl or heteroaralkyl.

33. A method of treating an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to Claim 32.

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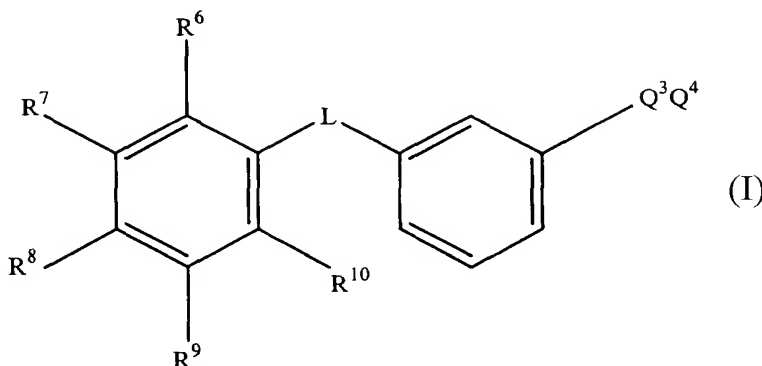
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(54) Title: COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREFOR



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to compounds having the formula (I). Preferred compounds are antagonists of C-C chemokine receptor 8. The invention also relates to a method for treating a subject having an inflammatory disorder or viral disorder comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the invention.



WO 03/037271 A3

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/34845

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61K 31/438, 31/454, 31/4468, 31/4535, 31/495; C07D 211/58, 295/185, 401/04, 409/12, 471/10  
US CL : 514/255.01, 278, 322, 326, 329; 544/391; 546/20, 199,213, 224

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/255.01, 278, 322, 326, 329; 544/391; 546/20, 199,213, 224

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
CAS ONLINE STRUCTURE SEARCH

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 01/77101 A1 (ASTRAZENECA AB) 18 October 2001, see pages 2-14, especially pages 13-14 and Table I, compound nos. 41-132,134-137.	1-7, 23
X	US 5,670,505 B1 (MATSUO et al.) 23 September 1997, see entire document especially column 28, species 7.	32-33
X	POULAIN et al. From Hit to Lead. Combining Two Complementary Methods for Focused Library Design. Application to Mu Opiate Ligands. J. Med. Chem. 12	24-26
---	September 2001, see especially page 3383, compound no.43.	-----
Y		31
Y	US 5,610,271 A (DOOLEY et al.) 11 March 1997, see especially column 1, lines 20-23.	31

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US02/34845

## **Continuation of Box I Reason 2:**

The claims relate to an extremely large number of permutations based on the scope of variables as generically set forth in the claims which are not all adequately supported in the description within the meaning of PCT Article 6. The claims have been searched based on the structural makeup of the examples given in the description.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/34845

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☒ Claim Nos.: 1-33 (all in part)  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
Please See Continuation Sheet
3. ☐ Claim Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.